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A GAY QUILTING PARTY

AUNT THANKFULL'S WELCOME TO HER FRIENDS.

She Gathers Members and Friends of the National Society of New-England Women in the Hotel Majestic—Pies and Baked Beans and Tea and Coffee for All, and Old-Fashioned Dances for the Young Folks.

Aunt Thankfull bobbed a courtesy.

The fiddler touched his hat.

Aunt Thankfull's gray curls were flying around her flushed cheeks yesterday afternoon in a way that indicated that her usually placid disposition was somewhat perturbed.

The brick oven had been on her mind all the afternoon. There had been a terrible fear lest it might not have been heated quite to the proper pitch, and that the pies might be scorched, the beans underdone, or the turkey not done quite to a turn.

All of her anxiety was because of the biggest quilting party of the season. It is doubtful if New-York has ever seen such a party in its few hundred years of life.

Aunt Thankfull's invitations to her friends to spend the afternoon with her were printed in red letters and read as follows:

On ye 6th of May at 4 of ye Clocke in ye Afternoon.
AUNT THANKFULL
Inuites all ye Women of ye Societie with yr Friends bothe Men and Women to her
QUILTING PARTIE
at ye Majestick Tauern, opposite ye greate Common, at West Seuenty-secunde Streete in ye mightie Citty of New Yorke.
After ye Maides and Matrons haue wrought diligently, ye Men shall be admitted to partake with them of Avnt Thankfull her choicest Cre'ing from halfe after Sixe vntill Eight of ye Clocke.
After ye Svpper, all ye Companie are inuited to foote it lightlie in Reeles and Counrie Dances.

It was no wonder that Aunt Thankfull was excited or that the big brooch that secured her kerchief, a miniature almost as large as her own portrait on the wall, had a human look of sympathy, and that the long earrings which hung from her ears also trembled with excitement.

The "societie" invited was the National Society of New-England Women, and the place of meeting was the Majestic Hotel.

Aunt Thankfull is better known at regular meetings of the "societie" as Mrs. Theodore F. Seward, and is its honored President. It was a day of powdered hair, patches, and quaint gowns of bygone days yesterday, and Aunt Thankfull, with her hair flying in quaint curls around her face, required an introduction to most of her friends. Her short, dark skirt, with its gayly flowered overdress, bobbed up and down in many welcoming courtesies during the day, but when the fiddler arrived, the most arduous of her duties of the day were over.

The supper bell had called the visitors to a sumptuous repast of baked beans, boiled ham, "pumpion pyes," apples, cider, doughnuts, and other delicacies, and there was evidence that the brick oven had not once failed in its arduous task.

"I was powerful afeard ye wouldn't get here, and all these young folks would be left in the lurch," was the remark Aunt Thankfull made to the fiddler, when he arrived as the supper was about finished.

The fiddler did not have much to say beyond touching his hat. His appearance did not denote many ideas to express, but, oh! how the young people danced to the music of his fiddle. He looked as though he had just dropped in from the hayfield. Certainly cosmopolitan New-York never saw on its streets any one quite like him, as he played and called off the reels and contra dances for Aunt Thankfull's "quilting partie." His trousers were tucked into his high boots, from which a strap hung out on either side. He wore a blue "jumper" under his coat, and there has never been a woman's hat in the city that would equal his big white straw for width of brim. Narrow, light-colored chin whiskers rested lightly upon the blue "jumper." But there never was such a fiddler, all the young folks said, as he sent forth lively strains as he sat on a barrelhead in the dining room of "ye tavern."

There was nothing farcical about Aunt Thankfull's "quilting partie," unless it was in the fact that so many people could possibly work through several hours of an afternoon and accomplish so little.

Two quilts were set up on regular quilting frames, old and worn with service, and one was "rolled" twice. The frames rested upon the back of chairs, and it is probable that the Hotel Majestic's chairs have never borne such an unusual burden before.

The quilt that was to be quilted was of a beautiful log cabin design in light and dark-colored calicoes, and was pieced by a sweet-faced old lady, who was at the bee in a white cap and kerchief quilting steadily all the afternoon. This was Mrs. Hardy, the mother of Mrs. W. G. Slade, Second Vice President of the society, and its founder and organizer.

Mrs. Hardy, with Mrs. Henry J. Newton and Mrs. Browne, had charge of the quilt. Mrs. Newton also wore a quaint little cap, and it was upon a set of her quilting frames that the second quilt was set up. This quilt was patched in a fine half square design of red and yellow calicoes, that some of the most thorough-going New-England women could not exactly name. It was sent to the society by a nice old lady of Essex, Conn., Mrs. R. F. Stevens.

This New-York quilting bee attracted the attention of hosts of old-time New-England women who had never before left their native States. One of these, a dear, white-haired, old lady of eighty-four years, came all the way from Vergennes, Vt., to the quilting party. She bears a good old New-England name, Mrs Calvin Smith, and is a relative of Martin Hepburn of Vermont, a descendant of Lord Hepbourn of the days of Mary, Queen of Scots.

Every one had to quilt a few stitches. The quilt was covered with thimbles, thread, needles, and wax, and whenever a vacancy was made around the big square a new-comer dropped in to pick up the discarded needle and thimble. Perhaps it was not strange that the quilt was only "rolled" twice, though a great many people boasted that they could quilt and even knot the thread, and pull in the knot scientifically so that it would never show.

The majority of the would-be quilters were most anxious to know how the centre of that quilt was going to be stitched when all the sides had been sewed. One woman declared that the stitcher had to sit in the centre and another was certain she had to sew it from the under side.

All the pretty girls at the quilting, who wore high-dressed powdered hair, petticoats of blue, and pink and red and yellow flowered overdresses and impudent little black patches at the corners of saucy blue or black eyes, were called upon to take a stitch or two at the quilt. There was not much else for them to do in the afternoon, for not a man appeared until supper time, and the eight cavaliers of the eight prettiest girls in the room did not arrive until nearly 8 o'clock. These were old-time gallants, in small clothes of silk and satin, gay coats, flowered waistcoats, and powdered wigs. To them belonged the honor of dancing the minuet with the pretty little patched and powdered ladies, who must have been a century old at least, and hardly looked eighteen.

It was for these young people and a few others in latter-day dress and the gay crowd of older people that Aunt Thankfull mourned the late arrival of the fiddler.

The minuet, Hall's victory, and the Virginia reel were danced by eight couples of young people. The couples were Miss Hattie Slade and Robert Gibson, Jr., Miss Winifred Wilson and James M. Pomeroy, Miss Marion Shailor and Ralston Flemming, Miss Grace Jenkings and James R. Nash, Miss Elizabeth Emley and E. P. Fischer, Miss Louise Whitney and William Mandelick, Miss Lilah Witherbee and Leon Manton, and Miss Mabel Sutton and Albert Squier. Oscar Dured was the fiddler, and a clever one.

There was a camp of gypsies in one corner of the room where the quilting bee was held, and Miss Marion Le Prince cut silhouettes in another during the afternoon. It was a good opportunity, and there was not a pretty girl at the "quilting partie" who did not know her fate before evening, and have a pretty black profile picture of herself, though it was not certain that she carried it home. Someone said there was a square outline picture showing under the left side of the handsome flowered waistcoat of every one of the gallant, powdered-haired New-England knights, but that might have been a mistake.

There were others, and these were older people, who said they didn't put a mite of faith in Aunt Thankfull's brick oven, and half believed that she gave them nothing but ordinary New-York baked beans to eat. There are always some grumblers in every crowd.

The quilt, still unfinished, was voted to a New-York hospital at 10 cents a vote.

The "quilting partie" was a great success. Only one nice old gentleman fell asleep on the sofa, and he had not had any of Aunt Thankfull's supper. That would have kept him awake, for the tea was "pvrchafed of Daniell Uernon, licenfed to fell it in Pvblick," and the coffee was "pvrchafed of Dorothy Jones, licenfed to fell both Coffee and Chocolate."

BOY TRIES TO END HIS LIFE.

Thrice Throws Himself Before Street Cars—Saved by a Boy Friend.

Thomas Kinnery, fourteen years old, 24 Christopher Street, yesterday afternoon three times saved Jacob Singer of the same age, who has no home, from ending his life under the wheels of street cars at Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

In Jefferson Market Court Singer admitted that he had tried to kill himself. He seemed to be deranged, and was committed to the care of the Gerry Society for examination. He said he had not known the love of a parent since he was four years old. His mother and father separated and a divorce quickly followed. He was awarded to the care of his father, but as his father soon married again and he was in the way, he was committed to a Hebrew orphan asylum. There he continued until two years ago, when he was turned out of the asylum as being too large longer to remain there. Singer declared that his father had since changed his name, and was now living with his second wife at 23 Hester Street under the name of Witte. He had been doing odd jobs lately. He had fasted this week for nearly forty hours.

Kinnery knows Singer well. They met yesterday, and Kinnery bought a meal for his starving friend. When the two boys got to the corner of Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, Singer, without saying a word to his companion, darted into the middle of the street and threw himself across the tracks in front of a car of the Sixth Avenue line that was going down town. Kinnery jumped after him and pulled him from the track.

Singer again made a dash for the street and Kinnery ran after him. Singer threw himself before another Sixth Avenue car bound down town, and the two boys had a fight before Kinnery could pull Singer off of the tracks. The car was brought to a sudden stop by the driver, and a crowd gathered around the boys. Singer broke away, and, running over to the new building being erected at the southwest corner of Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, he picked up some bricks and threw them at his rescuer to force him to keep at a distance.

A cross-town car at that moment passed through Fourteenth Street. Singer ran for this car and Kinnery followed. The would-be suicide and the rescuer were both nearly run over this time, and their lives were only saved by prompt work on the part of the driver.

Policeman Kennedy arrived at this time and found the two lads fighting desperately. Singer was trying to break away and Kinnery was endeavoring to hold him. Kennedy arrested Singer, and the crowd, which had assumed large proportions by this time, cheered Kinnery again and again for his bravery.

PLATT LAW FIRM DENOUNCED.

Otto Kempner Makes a Fiery Speech About the Legislature.

The Iroquois Club, the Tammany organization in the Fifth Assembly District, opened a campaign in its district last night by meeting at the clubrooms, in West Thirteenth Street. Assemblyman Otto Kempner, who was one of the speakers, provided a sensation by openly charging, in the course of a fiery speech on the doings of the Legislature, that it had been impossible to pass a bill affecting any important interest without first engaging the services of Messrs. Tracy, Boardman & Platt, who, he said, exacted retaining fees in excess of those which would be charged by any other firm.

"No one could portray in appropriate language," said Mr. Kempner, "the iniquity perpetrated in the last session of this Legislature. From the first it was apparent that it would be a session of unusual partisan bitterness. In return for their accidental elevation to power, now that the session is at an end, we have seen the Republicans abuse the high trust of the people in the most shameful manner that the recollection of the oldest among us can recall. Is there any common-sense individual who for one moment imagines that the methods of the man who conceived the inquitous Raines bill were in the interests of humanity, morality, or temperance? That bill, I hold, was conceived purely and simply as a measure which would enable that party to use power to strengthen its hold over the people.

"But I complain not only against the bitter partisan spirit of this Legislature, but against its selfishness. Not an important measure affecting any wealthy interest could be adopted without it had just been submitted for the approval of 'Boss' Platt's law firm. If you wanted to incorporate a company, to obtain a franchise, or to make or change a law affecting any important interest or industry you were obliged to seek the services of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, and after you had paid them a fat retainer, far larger than would be demanded by any other legal firm, and they had O. K.'d your measure, there was a chance of its being passed.

"Oh, that the business of the Empire State of this country should have to be submitted for the sanction of a firm of lawyers in New-York City!"

Senator Grady, Assemblyman Trainor, and William Astor Chanler were among the other speakers.

A SNUB FROM TAMMANY HALL.

Assemblymen Butts and Mittnacht Not Invited to a Meeting.

The Tammany Assemblymen, with the exception of Messrs. Butts and Mittnacht, who voted in favor of the Greater New-York bill, met at the wigwam yesterday afternoon for the ostensible purpose of taking action in reference to the death of Assemblyman Malone. Messrs. Butts and Mittnacht were not invited, apparently because it was thought a good thing to snub them for not voting with "the organization" on the Greater New-York bill. Mr. Mittnacht was around Tammany Hall after the meeting, but beyond saying that he had received no invitation to the meeting, he had no comment to make.

Assemblymen Davidson, T. F. Donnelly, and Belmour were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions in memory of Mr. Malone.

John C. Meehan made a speech, in which he praised the Assemblymen present for their course in the Legislature and their fealty to the organization. He said that they would bear him out in the statement that they had received no orders on either the Raines bill or the Greater New-York bill. The question as to whether Butts and Mittnacht are to be "turned down" for voting as they saw fit is one that will be settled later. Some Tammany men believe that even a Tammany Assemblyman should be allowed to vote on his own judgment occasionally.

Canadian Fishermen Benefited.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., May 6.—Fishermen on the United States Shore of Lake Erie complain that Canadian fishermen are reaping the greater part of the benefit from the planting of millions of fish fry in Lake Erie by the United States Government, which keeps the lake stocked, while the Canadian cruiser Petrel and other protective boats prevent American fishermen from crossing the middle line of the lake to set their nets.

DEATH OF C. S. BUSHNELL

FRIEND OF ERICSSON AND BELIEVED IN THE MONITOR.

He Was One of Three Wealthy Men Who Built the "Cheesebox on a Raft" and Owned It When It Defeated the Merrimac—He Was Also President of the Shore Line Railroad, and an Original Director of the Union Pacific Company.

Cornelius Scranton Bushnell, who died, after a brief illness, at the Hotel San Remo, in this city, yesterday afternoon, aged sixty-eight years, was in his time a man of National repute, both as one of the initiators of the first transcontinental railroad—he had been for some years the last surviving member of the first directorate of the Union Pacific Company—and as one of the builders and original owners of the first Ericsson Monitor, which defeated the ram Merrimac at Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862, and revolutionized naval warfare.

Mr. Bushnell was a man of commanding presence, with a picturesque and taking personality. His had been a well-known figure down town for many years, and until very recently he was a member of the Consolidated Exchange. He was more than 6 feet in height and broad in proportion, and looked more like a prosperous sea captain than a man of business. But his marine experiences were all confined to the navigation of small craft on Long Island Sound early in his career.

Mr. Bushnell was born in Madison, Conn., in 1828, and as a boy worked on his father's farm. Madison is a shore town, and the smell of salt water is apt to arouse the roving spirit in farm lads. Cornelius took to the water, doubtless with a vaguely formed ambition to become a mighty navigator, and, though any such dreams he may have entertained failed of fulfillment, and he never, perhaps, encountered rougher seas than those of Block Island Sound and the Race, he prospered so well that at the age of sixteen years he was master and half owner of a small craft employed in the carrying trade between New-York and New-Haven. From transporting goods for others it was an easy step to buying and selling for himself. He established a wholesale grocery trade in New-Haven, obtaining his goods in this city and transporting them by his sloop. As his prosperity continued he established a shipyard at Fair Haven, where coasters were built. His wealth grew, and he invested largely in real estate in New-Haven.

Mr. Bushnell was a man of strongly patriotic instincts, and in the months of excitement between the elections of 1860 and the firing on Fort Sumter let his love of country show itself in many ways. He was in Washington on business at the time of Mr. Lincoln's unexpectedly early arrival there from Philadelphia, and volunteered to serve as one of the civil guards of the White House while the excitement caused by the reported conspiracy to kill or abduct the newly elected President continued.

He was deeply interested, after the beginning of the conflict, in the efforts of the Navy Department to obtain iron-clad vessels, and he attempted some experiments with ship armor at his yard in Fair Haven. He was advised to consult a then obscure Scandinavian engineer, John Ericsson, who dwelt in Franklin Street, New York. Ericsson showed to Mr. Bushnell the model of his turreted gunboat called the Monitor, which he had constructed to meet the demand for an iron-clad vessel of small dimensions capable of navigating the Southern rivers and absolutely impregnable against the ordnance possessed by the Southern States. This model was submitted to the Government authorities, but scarcely a word was spoken in favor of the singular craft, with a draught of eleven feet and a hull which would be almost submerged. Mr. Bushnell was one of three who built the Monitor, with the understanding that it should not be bought by the Government unless it was successful against the enemy's batteries. In a speech before the Union Association of Naval Veterans at New Haven, March 11, 1892, to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the destruction of the Merrimac Mr. Bushnell told how the first Monitor received its name:

> The history of events that led up to the contract for the construction of the Monitor, and the fact that when the flag was struck to the Merrimac she was the unaccepted property of her builders, have too personal a relation to myself to allow of more than a word.
>
> The evening before my first interview with Capt. John Ericsson, in the Summer of 1861, at a reception at the house of Secretary Welles, I had listened to a private but earnest conversation between Secretary Welles and Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, as to the threatening outlook of England's uniting with Napoleon in aiding the South. Mr. Seward seemed apprehensive, and Mr. Welles said that President Lincoln was, if anything, more anxious about that question than any other.
>
> When the fact was made known to Ericsson at our interview, he remarked: "We will call the boat the Monitor, as an admonition to foreign nations to keep their hands out of our quarrel."
>
> The Monitor was built in New-Haven, at the Continental Iron Works. It was placed in commission on trial, and did its work well. The Government bought it, and the Monitor became a type.
>
> Through this incident Capt. Ericsson and Mr. Bushnell became warm friends. When the inventor died, Mr. Bushnell was one of the executors of his estate.

Mr. Bushnell's first experience in railroad building was in the period between 1848 and 1852, when the New-London and New-Haven Road, since called the Shore Line, was in process of construction. The work lagged for want of funds. Mr. Bushnell put his money and his energy into it, was instrumental in building a large part of the road, and was made President of the company. He also obtained its first mail contract through his personal efforts in Washington. The Shore Line was leased to the New-York and New-Haven Company in 1870. When the Union Pacific Road received its charter in 1862 Mr. Bushnell was elected a Director, but he was not associated with the management of the road in later years.

Since 1890, Mr. Bushnell had dwelt in New-York, though he was frequently in Washington in the Winter, and was well known there. A fortnight or so ago he was attacked by the grip, which was complicated with jaundice. His condition seemed to be improving until yesterday afternoon, when he sank rapidly, and died at 4 o'clock. He had been married three times, and leaves a wife, one daughter, and seven sons, of whom Ericsson F. and Judson Bushnell are well known in New-York as singers and musicians. Another is the Rev. Samuel Bushnell of Boston. The funeral services will be held in New-Haven.

FOUGHT THE ANTI-PACKAGE RULE.

Damages for a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Passenger.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 6.—Thomas O. Bullock of this city sued the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for damages caused by his being ejected from a train of the company because he refused to obey a rule of the company forebidding the carrying of packages into the passenger cars.

The rule forces commuters on the road to use the express companies to transfer packages. The jury has awarded Mr. Bullock $1,000 damages for assault, $25 for insults offered him, and $5 for his torn coat.

The question of the right of a passenger to carry packages was not determined. This matter will probably be tested on the appeal of the case to the Supreme Court, if one is taken, as is considered probable.

An Eloping Husband Discharged.

Albert Oswald, who was arrested last week charged with eloping with and marrying a girl under fourteen years, Johanna Silver, 130 East Broadway, was discharged yesterday in the Essex Market Court. Magistrate Crane held that as the ceremony had been performed in another State, and as the girl claimed to be eighteen years old, there were no grounds for holding the husband on a criminal charge.

TOY PISTOL FOR THE MAYOR.

To Defend Himself in Board Meetings—The Police Fund Transfer.

Two results followed yesterday as an outcome of the row before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment Tuesday between Controller Fitch and President Roosevelt of the Police Department. One was that to Mayor Strong was presented a toy pistol with which to defend himself in case of another such outbreak at a meeting of the board, and the other was a visit paid by Police Commissioner Parker to Controller Fitch. The matter of a transfer of funds, which caused the controversy, was referred some days ago by the Police Commissioners to Commissioner Parker. Messrs. Fitch and Parker discussed the question for some time yesterday, and afterward Controller Fitch said:

"Commissioner Parker assured me that he had not been instrumental in placing any obstacles in the way of having this matter settled by mandamus proceedings in the courts, as I suggested. It was agreed between Mr. Parker and myself that the necessary papers should be prepared without delay, and that we should go together before the court and present the case. If the court decides that the Police Board is lawfully entitled to the first transfer asked for and amounting to about $9,000, I shall probably agree to the second transfer, making the total about $12,000, without further proceedings. I am inclined to look upon the proceedings in the first instance as a test case, which should govern succeeding applications for transfers based on the same grounds."

Corporation Counsel Scott will be represented in the court proceedings.

The pistol the Mayor received yesterday was made of wood and tin. The Mayor would not reveal the name of the donor. Pinned to the wooden handle of the pistol was a note which read: "Thinking you might not be at all times armed when in the board meetings, permit me, with other friends, to present this."

The Mayor remarked: "I will not have to call in the police now."

HOLMES WILL BE HANGED TO-DAY.

The Murderer, It Is Said, Wants to Make Confession on the Scaffold.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—H. H. Holmes, who will be hanged in the County Prison to-morrow for the murder of Benjamin F. Pietzel, his fellow-conspirator in insurance frauds, spent most of his last day on earth talking with his death watch and reading religious works. He seems to find the greatest consolation in the Bible, but he frequently casts that book aside in a petulant manner and picks up a newspaper in which he has marked articles bearing upon his case.

After Holmes had eaten his breakfast to-day, he was visited by the Rev. Father Daily, his spiritual adviser, who was in the cell for over an hour, preparing the murderer for the end. Holmes, according to Father Daily, is fully prepared for his fate, and is sincere in his repentance for the crimes he has committed.

If Holmes can secure permission, it is said, he will make a statement from the gallows, which will be in the form of a confession and an expression of his repentance. It is hardly likely that Sheriff Clement will permit an extended address on the scaffold, for he is inclined to the belief that the condemned man will talk until he collapses, unless a check shall be put upon him. The Sheriff prefers to have Holmes make his statement in the cell before the warrant of execution is read to him, and arrangements may be made for this or for the leaving of a written statement to be given to the public after the execution.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S MANIFESTO.

Conservatives for Fast Steamships and Trade Improvement in Canada.

OTTAWA, May 6.—Sir Charles Tupper has issued a manifesto to the electors of Canada in which he gives his reasons for asking their support at the coming elections. He claims that the Conservative Party has consistently adhered to certain fixed principles of government as being best adapted to the needs of the country, while the course of the Liberal Party has been vacillating and uncertain, whether in relation to fiscal matters or the general development of Canadian interests, and makes a strong appeal to the electors for their support in maintaining the national policy.

He refers to the steps taken by the Government to secure a better steamship service on the Atlantic between Canada and Great Britain, and says that by reason of Canada's geographical position and the speed of the proposed service Canada will, when the service has been started, receive a large share of the traffic of the Western States.

Closely associated with the improvements of the steamship service on the Atlantic is the project of making Canada the chief highway between Great Britain and Australia and between Great Britain and the East.

Sir Charles says the Government will adhere to its policy regarding remedial legislation in connection with the Manitoba schools. The national defenses are to be strengthened and efforts made to induce immigration. Negotiations looking to the admission of Newfoundland into the Canadian Federation are also to be resumed.

WINNEPEG, Manitoba, May 6.—Sir Charles Tupper, Canada's new Premier, will reach here Thursday to open the Dominion election campaign at the scene of the Catholic Parochial School question, which has been made the chief issue. Sir Charles is expected to make announcements of great importance to Canada in his speech here Thursday night.

STEAM LIGHTER COLUMBIA BURNED

Was Taking Cargo at the American Line Pier at the Time.

Deckhand McLaughlin of the steam lighter Columbia of the Greenpoint Lighterage Company discovered flames issuing from the stokehold shortly before 11 o'clock last night. He and John Glennon, the cook, and Neal McCurry, the fireman, were in the forecastle at the time. They ran out and gave the alarm.

The Columbia was lying on the river end of the north side of the American Line, Pier 14 North River.

The flames spread rapidly and the men cut the hawsers, while a number of tugs went to the lighter.

The tug Vanderbilt got a line to the burning lighter and towed her into the stream. Whistles were blown and great excitement ensued for a time.

McLaughlin tried to board the Vanderbilt, but he claims that he was pushed back by a deckhand. When the fireboat Zophar Mills reached the Columbia at 11:10 o'clock, she was in flames from stem to stern.

The Mills turned a half dozen streams on her, and soon had the fire under control. The Vanderbilt towed the Columbia over toward the Jersey flats.

She was loaded with speigel iron, which had been imported and was being transferred.

The loss will be about $20,000 to vessel and cargo.

Ships Ashore Off Massachusetts.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., May 6.—The steamer reported ashore on Peaked Hill Bar is the British steamer Forest Holme. She worked off the bar, and proceeded toward Boston at 5:40 A. M. The vessel which went ashore at Cahoon's Hollow, at midnight, is the Daniel B. Fearing. Capt. Clifford and the crew of eight men were taken off in a lifeboat. The vessel will probably be a total loss. She was from Philadelphia for Boston, with coal. She is owned by C. B. Reynolds of Newport.

Mr. Roosevelt May Be a Witness.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board was present in Pine Street yesterday afternoon when Thomas White, a truckman, was arrested for cruelty to a horse. He volunteered with several other citizens to appear in the court to-day to assist the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in proving its charges against the truckman. White's truck was loaded with telephone wire, and it is charged that he was urging his horse to move on when it had stopped from sheer exhaustion.

A BLOW AT SPOILSMEN

THE PRESIDENT FULLY REDEEMS HIS CIVIL SERVICE PLEDGES.

A Sweeping Order Placing Thirty Thousand Additional Employes of the Government in the Classified Service—Only Nominative Officers, Laborers, Life Service Men, Indians, and a Few Others Will Be Exempt from Examination.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—If patronage be one of the curses of parties in power, the party that will come into power next March will enjoy a great advantage over the party that took control of the Government in 1893, for President Cleveland, after mature consideration of the work of the Civil Service Commissioners, has approved some amendments of the civil service rules by which nearly 30,000 places, hitherto not subject to the operations of the civil service rules, will be included in the classified service.

This action has been indicated as the inevitable result of the step taken in 1883. In spite of the futile opposition to the system by ignorant and prejudiced men, the public service has advanced in character since the adoption of the merit system, and the men who have been conspicuous for their resistance to reform have persisted in standing still.

It is altogether reasonable and admirable for the Civil Service Commissioners also to provide that there shall be no more non-competitive examinations, except of Indians to be employed in places where educated persons cannot expect to gain employment by political influence.

The President by his signature to-day, in extending the provisions of the civil service law to 30,000 Government employes, increased the number of places on the classified lists from 55,736 to 85,138. With a few minor exceptions between the extremes of officials whose confirmation by the Senate is constitutionally requisite, down to mere laborers and workmen, Governmental appointments are withdrawn as far as possible from political influence and protected in the mode of selection for office by the merit system.

The President's signature, at 11 o'clock this morning, canceling all former orders previously issued and substituting the new rules, was immediately filed in the State Department, and went into effect at once, thus forestalling any possible action throughout the country by appointing officials or transferring employes or in any other way evading the rules before being formally notified of them. From the moment of its signature the new order made all Government officials directly responsible to the commission for appointments and changes.

This revision of the rules divides the executive civil service into five branches, as follows: The Departmental Service, the Custom House Service, the Post Office Service, the Government Printing Service, and the Internal Revenue Service.

In the Departmental Service are classified all officers and employes (except laborers and persons who have been nominated for confirmation) in the several executive departments, the commissions, the District of Columbia, the Railway Mail Service, Indian Service, pension agencies, Steamboat Inspection Service, Marine Hospital Service, Lighthouse Service, mints and assay offices, Revenue Cutter Service, Sub-Treasuries, and engineer departments, and the forces employed by custodians of public buildings. The only exception made in the Treasury Department is in favor of those in the Life Saving Service.

In the Custom House Service are classified all officers and employes in any customs district whose employes number as many as two.

In the Post Office Service are classified all officers and employes in any free delivery Post Office.

In the Internal Revenue Service are classified all officers and employes in every internal revenue district, except, of course, as in the other cases, mere laborers.

The number classified as exempted from examination has been reduced from 2,099 to 775, which are mainly places of cashiers in the Customs, Postal, and Internal Revenue Services. Indians employed in minor capacities in the Indian Service are necessarily put in the excepted list.

Almost all of the places in Washington which have heretofore been excepted have been included in the competitive list. The only classified positions in Washington which will be excepted from examination under the new rules will be private secretaries or confidential clerks (not exceeding two to the President and two to the head of each of the eight executive departments. No places will hereafter be subject to non-competitive examination, except in the cases of Indians employed in a teaching capacity in the Indian Service.

TWO BURGLARIES IN HARLEM.

Barber's Safe Opened and Valuables Worth $200 Stolen.

Burglars entered two places of business in Harlem Tuesday night and secured about $200 in money and jewelry. Fred Bay, who keeps a barber's shop at 206 Lexington Avenue, closed his place at 10 o'clock that night. Between that hour and morning somebody entered his shop by a rear window.

There was $140 and some jewelry in a safe, the outer door of which was unlocked. The inner door was forced open, the burglars using a hammer and a cold chisel belonging to the barber. They took everything that could be turned into cash out of the safe.

The same men, to all appearances, then climbed out again by the rear window and broke into the rear of P. Solomon's fancy goods store, at 148 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. They got $40 in cash out of the till.

The burglars, according to the police, were not experts at safe breaking, but were ordinary flat thieves. It is supposed that they, or one of them, patronized the barber's shop long enough to get knowledge of the way Bay locked his money up.

DEVIL RAMPANT IN NEW-YORK.

So the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst Tells Police Commissioner Roosevelt.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst called on Police Commissioner Roosevelt at Police Headquarters yesterday. It was not on official business.

"I told the Commissioner," Dr. Parkhurst said, "that the devil was rampant in the city, and that the millennium would not be reached for twenty-five years yet, notwithstanding our work, but the devil will be vanquished just the same."

Allen & Brother Attached.

The Sheriff received an attachment for $5,075 yesterday against Elisha M. Allen in favor of the National Union Bank on a note indorsed by George Follett & Co., wool merchants, who failed on Monday. Mr. Allen is engaged in manufacturing woolens under the style of Allen & Brother, with a factory in the Wool Exchange Building and mills at Hanover, Conn. At Mr. Allen's office it was said yesterday that he had gone to Hanover, Conn., and it was admitted that he was involved by the failure of George Follett & Co. It was also said that he made an assignment of the Hanover mill.

Presented to the President.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Viscount de Santa Thyrso, the new Portuguese Minister to the United States, was formally presented to President Cleveland in the Blue Room of the White House this morning by Secretary Olney. The Minister was attired in court uniform. Secretary Olney and Viscount Thyrso met at the State Department at 11:30 o'clock, and proceeded in carriages to the White House. The Minister handed his credentials to the President, and the usual complimentary speeches were exchanged.

MAY REDUCE EXPORTS OF GOLD.

Treasury Officials Gratified at the Rise in Freight Rates.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Treasury officials are gratified at the rise in freight rates on gold export shipments and think it will have the effect of preventing, at this time, large gold exports.

Exports here calculate that under the old rates for gold shipments (1.32) it cost $965 to ship $1,000,000 in gold to London. The new rate (1.52) makes the cost $1,500 for $1,000,000.

Under the old freight rate, with all charges paid, it was estimated that gold could be exported at a profit, with sterling exchange at $4.88¾. With the advance in freight rates, it is said that gold cannot be exported at a profit when exchange is below $4.89¼.

It is not known definitely what induced the steamship companies to increase the gold freight rate, but it is thought that the Post Office authorities, who select the fast steamers to carry foreign mails, may have had something to do with the advance.

Gold for Europe.

The gold exportations to-day will aggregate $2,300,000, and the steamship Columbia of the Hamburg-American Line will carry the entire amount. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. ship $1,700,000, Baring, Magoun & Co. ship $500,000, and Zimmermann & Forshay ship $100,000. In addition to the gold the Columbia will also carry to Europe 50,000 ounces of silver, shipped by Handy & Harman.

SEEKING MERCY FOR FLECHTER.

Mr. Lauterbach and Senator Cantor Work in His Behalf.

Sentence was to have been pronounced yesterday upon Victor S. Flechter, who was convicted of having the late Prof. Bott's Stradivarius violin in his possession, but that formality was postponed until to-day in response to an appeal to Recorder Goff by Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and Senator Jacob A. Cantor.

Mr. Lauterbach and Senator Cantor had a conference yesterday morning with District Attorney Fellows, and then they called upon Recorder Goff, with whom they were closeted for some time.

It was said yesterday that a number of prominent Hebrews have become interested in Flechter since his conviction, and that they will make every possible effort to secure a mitigation of his punishment. For the crime of which he was convicted, he is liable to five years' imprisonment.

PRAYERS TO ISIDORE ANSWERED

Fragments of the Saint's Coffin Taken as Relics by the People.

MADRID, May 6.—Copious showers of rain fell in Madrid and throughout the adjoining provinces yesterday, a circumstance which is ascribed by the people to the beneficence of St. Isidoro, Madrid's patron saint, to whom the populace appealed last Monday for rain and for the suppression of the Cuban rebellion.

Thousands of persons visited the cathedral for the purpose of offering prayers of thanksgiving, and were admitted to the shrine of St. Isidoro, where their implicit belief in the intercession of the saint in response to their prayers was manifested by their destroying part of his silver coffin and carrying away the fragments for relics. Had it not been for the interference of the police the entire coffin would have been carried away piecemeal.

SECOND VENEZUELA BLUE BOOK.

It Is Not to be Published Until Delivered at Washington.

LONDON, May 6.—The announcement is made that a second Blue Book on the Venezuelan matter will be ready May 13, but that it will not be published until a copy shall have been delivered to the authorities at Washington.

Must Be Down Early.

District Attorney Fellows yesterday issued an order requiring all of his assistants to be at the office at 10 o'clock in the morning. He said the volume of business in his office had so greatly increased that the men must attend strictly to duty. Some of the assistants have been in the habit of getting to the office as late as 11:30 o'clock.

Min, Vun, Kun, and Kin Coming.

MONTREAL, May 6.—Messrs. Min, Vun, Kun, and Kin, accompanied by a Mr. Stein, an Austrian, passed through Montreal to-day for New-York, en route to Moscow as representatives of the Corean King at the coronation of the Czar of Russia. The Corean envoys traveled in a Pullman car, and attracted much attention by their gorgeous and peculiar attire.

Democratic Primaries in Kings.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County has named Thursday, June 4, for the party's primaries. The Assembly Conventions for the election of delegates to the State Convention will be held Monday, June 8.

Killed While Gathering Flowers.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 6.—While gathering wild flowers to-day, John F. Hopper, seven years old, son of Emil Hopper of 347 Court Street, was killed by an express train of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

Sailed from Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Va., May 6.—The flagship New-York and the cruiser Raleigh sailed from this harbor for Tompkinsville at 1 P. M. to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The schooner Enterprise of Millbridge, Me., from Elizabethport for Boston, with a cargo of iron pipe, shifted her cargo and broke her pumps yesterday, between Handkerchief and Cross Rip Lightships during a northeast gale. The vessel sprung a leak. The Captain and crew were compelled to take to the boats. They were picked up by the British schooner Viola, and landed in Vineyard Haven.

—Cardinal Gibbons will leave Baltimore for St. Louis to-day to confer the pallium upon Archbishop J. J. Kain. He will be accompanied by Father Fletcher and Father Gross of Washington. The ceremony will take place in the old cathedral at St. Louis Sunday. The Cardinal will stop at Terre Haute, and will spend a day at the convent near that city with Bishop Chatard of Vincennes.

—Five prisoners confined in the county jail at Alexandria, Va., escaped yesterday. They were confined in an upper room. They cut a hole through the roof and easily reached a lower building and jumped to the street. They were Michael Thomas, charged with attempted murder; James Loveland, abduction; James Sullivan, housebreaking, and William Taylor and John Martin, robbery.

—One of the large storehouses of the Grand Union Hotel in Saratoga, situated on West Circular Street, and owned by the Stewart heirs, was, with its contents, burned yesterday. Frederick McDonnell, who was sleeping in the building, was severely burned. It is thought he will die. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The building was some distance from the hotel.

—George A. Phillips, one of the most phominent citizens of Waterville, Me., shot himself yesterday and died a short time afterward. He was a native of the city, and prominent in business enterprises, but recent reverses had caused mental derangement. He was seventy years old.

—At St. Peter's Cathedral, in Scranton, Penn., yesterday, Bishop O'Hara officiating, four young men were ordained to the priesthood. They are Walter A. Gorman, Scranton, Penn.; Henry P. Burke, Dunmore, Penn.; Americus Haftinger, Allegany, N. Y., and Anton Kampas, Detroit, Mich.

—Dr. Farrell of Elliston, Ky., has the reputation of being a wife beater. He went home drunk and whipped his wife. Monday night a mob was organized and he was hanged to the limb of a tree. He was discovered by boys and cut down before life was extinct. He will recover.

—The Warren County Grand Jury was discharged yesterday. Sixteen

there forty years and more. You are going to spend $50,000,000 to ruin the most important street in the city. The people are crying for rapid transit, and they are offered a ditch that would destroy more business than it is worth."

J. Howard Sweetser of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. said a few words in the same vein. He declared the injury to the perishable goods and stock would be tremendous.

Arthur Gibb, another Broadway merchant, said that the opposition of the Broadway men had been criticised as coming late in the day. "We never imagined," he said, "that this road was going to take the shape it has taken. The damage to our stocks, to say nothing of insurance, is beyond the power of any one to calculate."

Benjamin H. Herts, a furniture dealer on Broadway, said: "You have heard from the wholesalers, Mr. Mayor. I speak for the retailers. This road means the complete annihilation of the retail business during the construction of the road. It will be impossible for carriages to drive up to our stores, it will rob us of our vaults and basement space, it will mean a stagnation in business that very few firms will be able to stand. The loss will be appalling."

Malcolm Graham of Hartley & Graham, guns and ammunition, at 315 Broadway, said: "You cannot get people to insure your goods that run up into the millions unless they can get at them. We moved from Maiden Lane a few years ago, but should never have done so had we anticipated that this tunnel was going to tear up Broadway. It will be detrimental to all business, and in saying these few words I know that I voice the sentiments of all Broadway merchants."

One or two more Broadway merchants were heard, and the Mayor then turned to hear what the other side had to say.

"Mr. King, in the course of his remarks, admitted that he had only studied this matter for a few days," began Alexander E. Orr. "We have been studying it for several years. Much that has been said here is due to failure to understand the subject as it really is. At the public hearings which were held before the Rapid Transit Commissioners, and which the press very widely advertised, not a single Broadway owner came before us until after we had laid out our route and prepared our plans.

"I would like to ask M. Sweetser, for instance, who owns the property where his house stands."

"Mr. Astor," said the gentleman addressed.

"And Mr. Astor," continued Mr. Orr, "has given us the necessary leave."

Mr. Orr said that much time was lost and many foolish objections made by persons who had not looked thoroughly into the meaning of the plan.

"From beginning to end," he declared, "before the Supreme Court Commission and the Legislature, there were misrepresentations which were pitiable, because they were either intentional or showed that the question had not been studied properly.

"As for this appalling damage to Broadway property, the fact is—" and Mr. Orr paused to give his words due emphasis, and looked straight at Mr. Zabriskie, "the fact is, that since the board said it was going to take Broadway, the value of Broadway property has increased.

"The interference with business along Broadway during the road's construction will not be greater than, perhaps not as much as, that caused by the laying down of the cable road."

"That was pretty much," interrupted a Broadway merchant.

"Oh! I don't pretend to say," continued Mr. Orr, "that there will be no interference, but it will be minimized by intelligent men and will be as small as possible.

"Another thing that you all fail to appreciate: We are charged that before a spade is put into the ground we must get a lessee who will not only pay the interest on the bonds, but also pay all receipts over 5 per cent. into the sinking fund. It is necessary to attract the contractor. This is plain, from a business point of view."

Mr. Orr said the contractor had to be specially considered, so that the city would get the best results. Contractors all refused to touch Elm Street. The feature of the bill making it permissible to incorporate under the general law was for the purpose of further attracting those who would hesitate about investing under railroad law.

Mayor Strong asked a few questions, but Mr. Orr made the engineer, William Parsons, do his share of the talking.

"How long will the road opposite any one block be open?" asked the Mayor.

"From the time we take up the paving stones till we lay them down again will be—unless there are special causes for delay—four weeks," replied Mr. Parsons.

"Will the cable road run?" queried the Mayor.

"All the time."

"What! All the time?"

"Yes, all the time."

Mr. Parsons explained that he had been over the whole road with the chief engineer of the Metropolitan Traction Company, and, therefore, knew whereof he spoke.

"How about the laying of pipes?" asked the Mayor.

"New pipes will be laid before the old ones are taken up. The general structure on which traffic can run will be up in two days. The pipe galleries per block will take about two weeks."

Mr. King said that, as the road was to be torn up in four sections, the block would be open just four times as long.

"Would you prefer to have the whole block done at once?" asked Mr. Orr, calmly.

"We are here simply to protest against the road going up Broadway," said Mr. King, curtly.

Mr. Orr proposed through the Mayor that the merchants should appoint a committee to come before the board and get and give all possible information.

"We are merchants ourselves, many of us," he said.

There was some interchange of explanations and questions and answers between Messrs. Orr and Zabriskie, and then Mr. Boardman got up.

"Don't you think," he said to Mr. Zabriskie, "that the Rapid Transit Commission is more likely to get a responsible contractor to build this road if this legislation is approved by the Mayor?"

"I am not an expert witness on that subject," replied Mr. Zabriskie, "but I make the prediction that this road will cost $90,000,000 instead of $50,000,000."

"It is a very great problem," said Mr. Orr, "and I don't know whether we shall have a contractor or not. The road won't be built unless we can get a contractor to guarantee the city against loss."

Mayor Strong said he approved the bill, and the hearing was over.

ARMBURSTER'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH

Victim of an Assault—Five Arrests on Suspicion.

John R. Armburster of 412 Sixth Street died in Bellevue Hospital Tuesday from the result of what the police believe to have been an assault committed at Sixth Street and Avenue B Saturday night.

Armburster was taken home by Philip Fry and Jacob Fry, two friends. He could not explain how he received the wounds on his head, and later he was taken to Bellevue.

The police arrested the Fry brothers, who were the last ones seen in Armburster's company. They denied knowing anything about his death. They stated, however, that when they came along the street and found him lying down surrounded by a number of bystanders, they heard several of the latter say that Henry Eversmann and Louis Siemansky, both about eighteen years old, and living at the Newsboys' Lodging House, 96 Avenue B, had assaulted Armburster. On the strength of this statement the police arrested the two boys. They denied the charge. The four prisoners were examined in the Essex Market Police Court and remanded to give the police an opportunity to make further investigation.

Detectives late yesterday afternoon made another arrest. The prisoner is George Miller of 96 Avenue B. He acknowledged having been in a fight with Armburster. He was taken to the Coroner's office, and will have a hearing in the Essex Market Police Court to-day.

WENT TO SEE THE ELEPHANT.

A Young German with a Great Knife at Coney Island.

Martin Maus, a lad of eighteen Summers and fresh from the Fatherland, was arrested at Coney Island Tuesday night for being drunk and disorderly. When he was taken to Police Headquarters and searched, it was found that he carried a long dagger and considerable money. When arraigned in the police court yesterday and asked through an interpreter to account for his behavior the night before and the fact that he carried such a dangerous weapon, Martin said he had been in this country for only six days, and that he had gone to Coney Island to see the elephant, of which he had heard so much in Germany.

He said the dagger had been given to him by a kind uncle before he left home, and that this solicitous relative had warned him that he was going to a very wild place where all the men wore broad-brimmed hats and carried pistols and long knives. The dagger had been given to the boy for protection in a strange land.

After hearing Martin's story the Justice fined him $3 for being drunk and $10 more for carrying a concealed weapon.

HILL DOES HARD HITTING

CRITICS OF THE EAST SCORED BY THE NEW-YORK SENATOR.

Wolcott, Pettigrew, and the Populists Come In for a Share of Attention—The Peffer Resolution to Investigate the Bond Transactions Will Be Adopted by the Senate, with an Amendment Objectionable to Their Author.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Peffer mud-slinging bond resolutions, shorn of their stupid insinuations against the Secretary of the Treasury, will be adopted by the Senate to-morrow and go to the Committee on Finance, which will conduct the proposed investigation.

Peffer wished to have the inquiry made by a special smelling committee. The Senate saw no good reason for the House discrediting the Committee on Finance and overrode his plans with satisfaction. His subsequent confession that the "inertness" of this committee was the chief reason for his course drew upon him an attack by several Senators which threw him into confusion.

Although the enemies of the Administration in the Senate are willing to take advantage of the resolutions to vent their spite against the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, they have no use for Peffer, and this fact was forced upon his notice to-day.

The agreement to vote upon the resolutions to-morrow was reached late this afternoon. Mr. Hill had the floor, and had promised to speak not longer than an hour more, but he readily yielded to a motion to adjourn and conclude consideration of the question not later than 4 o'clock to-morrow. The Senate previously had refused to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee without instructions.

Mr. Hill has made good his declaration that the integrity of New-York business men can no longer be assailed in the Senate with impunity. His speech to-day included a stinging rebuke to Mr. Pettigrew, who presumed yesterday to denounce everybody connected with the bond issues as parties to a gigantic swindle, and a still more scorching attack upon Mr. Wolcott, who undertook to discipline Mr. Hill for criticising the attitude of Pettigrew on the money question.

It is the opinion of unbiased persons who listened to-day to Mr. Hill that such a flaying as he gave Pettigrew and Wolcott has not been witnessed in the Chamber often. The speech of Pettigrew abounded with references to New-York newspaper articles, which criticised the bond sales, and with insinuations against the honor of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury unaccompanied with evidence.

Mr. Hill overnight secured a copy of a speech delivered in South Dakota by Pettigrew, in which the charge was made that the New-York press was in the hands of soulless corporations, who cared nothing for the truth, or the people, or anything except its own selfish interests, and also a clipping from a South Dakota paper charging, that on the heels of his many declarations against the gold standard and his denunciations of the so-called "goldbugs," Mr. Pettigrew had accepted an election as a delegate to the St. Louis Convention under a pledge to stand for sound money.

The reading of the newspaper articles by the Clerk drew from Mr. Wolcott a protest against such an attack as the New-York Senator was making against a member of the Senate. Mr. Wolcott was very angry, and his tones were savage. In less than fifteen minutes he was glad to leave the Chamber to avoid the storm which his remarks had created.

The interruption was taken advantage of by Mr. Hill to refer to the fast growing practice in the Senate of attacking the Administration and Wall Street through the medium of anonymous newspaper communications. Then he made the statement which explained his opposition to the bond resolutions. It was that the day had gone by when Senators could stand in their places and attack New-York men and New-York interests without being forced to account for their utterances. Mr. Hill looked every inch a fighter when he used these words, and there was not a person in the sound of his voice who did not believe that he meant what he said. The scathing denunciation of Wolcott which followed this declaration fairly convulsed the Senate.

Mr. Wolcott fairly fortified himself with luncheon while Mr. Hill was hurling these hot shot at him, and upon his return to the Chamber had the official stenographer read to him what Mr. Hill had said. Then he took a few notes, scratched his head, scratched out what he had written, and took refuge behind a newspaper. Not another word did he say during the day.

Gov. Morton of New-York will be interested in the fact that he was referred to to-day by Mr. Hill as "recently a candidate for the Presidency." Altogether the debate was the spiciest that has engaged the attention of the Senate in the present session. While Mr. Hill has not succeeded in defeating the resolutions, he has caused their most offensive paragraphs to be stricken out, and has compelled their reference to a standing rather than a select committee.

In referring to Mr. Wolcott's objection to the reading of newspaper extracts relating to the course of Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Hill said:

I think it is entirely appropriate and becoming, when a Senator read an article from a New-York newspaper yesterday attacking the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury, to have read another article in reference to the Senator himself. I will read the rest of the article myself.

After finishing the reading of the article, Mr. Hill asked where the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Wolcott) was yesterday when the Senator from South Dakota referred to Senator Sherman as indorsing the plunder of the people and the robbery of the Treasury. He continued:

Where was the Senator when that coarse fling was made on the floor of the Senate, and when an insinuation was made that the President of the United States had shared in the profits of the bonds? My English friend from Colorado [laughter] had not a word to say in regard to that. He defends Englishmen, English Government, English statesmen, English politicians; but he has not one word to say in defense of the President of the United States.

Proceeding with his speech, Mr. Hill referred to the sneer indulged in by Mr. Tillman a few days ago, when he spoke of the President giving "ten millions to a Jew." He exclaimed:

Has it come to this that nationality is to be urged as an objection in the Senate of the United States? A Jewish citizen is as good as any other citizen if he behaves himself. He has the right to be treated respectfully. He belongs to a race which it is not necessary to defend or eulogize. Where was the Senator from Colorado then—the defender of the dignity and honor of the Senate—where was he when a Senator rose and hissed out of the word "Jew"?

Mr. Hill next made an excursion into the past issue of bonds, when Mr. Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury, and read with great unction a telegram to President Hayes from Morgan, Morton, and Seligman, in London. He referred to Mr. Morton as the present Governor of New-York, and until recently also the Republican candidate for a nomination to the Presidency. He said:

If the lightning should strike the distinguished Governor—whom I esteem very highly—I will have some fun during the campaign reading the joint communication from Morgan, Morton, and Seligman on the question of the payment of the Government bonds in gold. And I expect to read with interest the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Colorado, Mr. Wolcott, who intends to support the ticket, no matter what the platform may be or who the candidate may be, eulogizing this firm which was in favor of the gold policy—Morgan, Morton, Seligman, and Victory. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hill gave as his reason for going back to the history of the resumption period that he wished to show how history repeated itself. He was, he said, answering the critics and skeptics of the present day.

In the course of his remarks he spoke of the Populists as guerrillas in political war, and said that it would be a "cold day" when his third-party friends squeezed into power. If they did get in, it would be a tight squeeze.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) moved to refer the Peffer resolution to the Finance Committee. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas, 17; nays, 35. So the resolution was not referred.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) moved to amend the resolution by striking out the provision for a select committee, and inserting the Finance Committee, so that the resolution shall instruct the Finance Committee to make the investigation.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 35; nays, 20.

It was then arranged by unanimous consent that the resolution should be taken up to-morrow, and that the final vote shall be taken not later than 4 o'clock.

AN EXAMPLE IN LOGROLLING.

Extravagances in the River and Harbor Bill Exposed.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Senator Frye to-day afforded the public an opportunity to know something about how the River and Harbor bill is made up.

A Pacific port of no consequence, except that it has two Senators behind it, came up for discussion, upon a motion by the Commerce Committee to strike it out. Senator Mitchell, of course, objected. All Senators object when their share of the plunder in such bills is taken away from them. Under the insidious continuing contract system, the bill for this year assumes prodigious proportions.

When Representative Cannon yesterday protested in the House that the Naval bill, which is a small one in comparison with that for rivers and harbors, would mortgage the income of the Government for years, he had overlooked an opportunity to object to the River and Harbor bill, with its continuing mortgage for over $51,000,000, as passed by the House, and an extension of that mortgage in the Senate.

The number of contracts authorized by the House was stated by Mr. Dockery to be thirty-two. There are now thirty-seven of them, including the harbor for Mr. C. P. Huntington, to cost something like $2,000,000. Mr. Vest directed attention to the fact that the bill authorized the expenditure eventually of $70,000,000. This is certainly very handsome for a Congress which Mr. Reed insisted should be an economical one.

When the River and Harbor bill was taken up the committee amendments were all agreed to, without question, until the paragraph as to a deep-sea harbor in Southern California was reached. At the suggestion of Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.,) in charge of the bill, that paragraph was passed over without action, as it is to be a matter of contention whether the selection shall be San Pedro or Santa Monica.

The paragraph as to Port Orford Harbor, Oregon, having been reached, Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Oregon,) opposed the amendment of the Committee on Commerce, which was to strike the paragraph from the bill.

Mr. Frye defended the action of the committee, stating that the business of the place consisted of one daily stage coach, one feed store, one church, one school, one saloon, and one small sawmill. And yet, through the efforts of the Senators from Oregon, three boards of army officers had been sent out to make estimates for a harbor of refuge there, and had reported, severally, $10,000,000, $15,000,000, and $11,000,000 as the amount required. Congress had appropriated $150,000 to begin the work, but the engineer was sensible enough to refuse to expend any of it. "And now," said Mr. Frye, "the Senator proposes to appropriate $150,000 to build a wharf for one sawmill."

Mr. Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) a member of the Committee on Commerce, said that the committee had been unusually generous to the Pacific States. Out of an aggregate of $70,000,000 in direct appropriations and continuing contracts, $31,000,000 had gone to the three States of Washington, Oregon, and California—Oregon getting the largest share of that amount. The committee amendment was agreed to. The bill was then laid aside.

FIGHTING OVER PENSION BILLS.

Seventy-two Private Measures Acted on by the House.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Seventy-two private pension bills were acted upon in the House to-day in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Pickler, the Chairman of the Invalid Pensions Committee, appealed to the House to "make a night of it," but did not succeed, even with a speech full of pumped-up patriotism, including a reference to the anniversary of the battle of the Wilderness. He could not keep the "soldiers' friends" up to the task they had anticipated with so much disregard for Mr. Cannon's objections to bills that "mortgage" the income of the Government.

Pensions, to the thrifty member of the House, are regarded as very much like Government garden seeds—merely instruments with which to increase personal popularity and the chance of re-election.

The bills approved to-day and those to be passed when the Invalid Pension Committee shall have its second day are from a class of applicants who have been rejected by the Pension Bureau under the law, and most of the applicants would go without pensions if there were not sections and anxious candidates. The number passed was disappointingly small to the committee. It will try to do better another time.

The bill granting a pension to Elizabeth W. Sutherland, widow of Surgeon Sutherland, was passed, with an amendment, reducing the amount from $75 to $50 a month.

A bill to increase the pension of the widow of ex-Senator George E. Spencer of Alabama from $8 to $30 a month gave rise to an animated debate. Mr. Stewart (Rep., N. J.,) endeavored unsuccessfully to have the Senate bill, giving a pension of $75 a month, substituted for the House bill. He made an appeal to the House to consider the claim of the widow of this gallant soldier, Colonel of the first regiment of Union soldiers from Alabama, who now, in her old age and poverty, asked the Congress to grant this pitiful sum.

Mr. Hull (Rep., Iowa,) objected to the substitution. He said the claimant was only about forty years old, and two years ago was the picture of good health. She did not marry Senator Spencer until fifteen or twenty years after the war, and he was opposed to giving her any such pension as the Senate proposed. He was willing that she should have $30 a month. The bill carrying that amount was favorably acted upon.

In the bill to pension the widow of Secretary W. Q. Gresham, Mr. Crowther (Rep., Mo.,) moved to reduce the amount from $100 to $50 a month. This motion was lost, after being antagonized by Messrs. Pickler, (Rep., S. D.,) Curtis, (Rep., N. Y.,) Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) and Evans, (Rep., Ky.,) who eulogized the services of Gen. Gresham to the country in military and civil positions.

The House Committee on Pensions to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill granting an increase of pensions to the survivors of the Mexican and Indian wars, and to their widows.

The measure provides that from and after its passage all pensions which have been or which may hereafter be allowed to Mexican and Indian war survivors and their widows under the provisions and conditions contained in the act of January, 1887, and the acts of 1832 and 1842, shall be rated and paid at $12 per month, with a proviso that no widow who was not married to the soldier or sailor prior to March 19, 1886, should be entitled to the benefits of the act.

VOTES FOR ADJOURNMENT MAY 18.

House of Representatives Adopts a Joint Resolution.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Committee on Ways and Means, through Mr. Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) reported to the House to-day a concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress May 18. The reading of the resolution was greeted with applause. Mr. Dingley asked immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.,) asked that the matter be allowed to go over until to-morrow, but Mr. Dingley moved the previous question, which was ordered by an overwhelming vote. The Speaker was about to put the question on the passage of the resolution, when Mr. Wheeler asked if fifteen minutes' debate was not allowed on each side of a proposition upon which the previous question had been ordered.

The Speaker—The Chair is of the impression that debate has been had between the gentlemen from Alabama and Maine.

Mr. Wheeler (walking down the aisle and drawing off his spectacles in his excitement)—No debate at all, Mr. Speaker, no debate. Only a request that the resolution go over until to-morrow.

The Speaker—The Chair doesn't desire to rule arbitrarily upon the matter.

Mr. Dingley asked and obtained unanimous consent for the gentleman from Alabama to address the House for five minutes.

In that time Mr. Wheeler attacked the Republican majority for a violation of its pledges made in the campaign of 1894 to relieve the people of the country from the conditions under which they were laboring. Nothing whatever had been done in that direction, and now it was proposed to adjourn within a fortnight, thus abandoning all hope and opportunity of accomplishing any legislation.

The resolution was agreed to without a division, the announcement being greeted with applause.

Sales Talk

Hood's Sarsaparilla has enjoyed public confidence and patronage from the beginning to a greater extent than was ever accorded any other proprietary medicine, because it possesses greater merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. These are facts easily proven, if you are interested, by asking any dealer in the United States.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable, and beneficial. 25c.

FOR A JAPANESE CABLE.

A Compromise Bill Agreed Upon by the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day reached a compromise on the bills before it for the construction of a cable to Japan by way of Hawaii.

There has been a conflict between the Spaulding Company, which had secured a franchise from the Government of Hawaii, and the Scrymser Company, the latter offering to construct a line to Japan for the same bonus asked by the other company for like services extending only as far as Hawaii. There appeared to be no possibility of an agreement in the committee owing to the refusal of the Democratic members of the committee to indorse any scheme carrying with it a subsidy, and the equal division of the Republicans, together with the vote of Senator Morgan.

The compromise measure which Senator Frye was directed to report is in the shape of a bill directing the Postmaster General to contract with the lowest bidder for the construction of a telegraphic cable between the United States and Japan, by the way of Hawaii and the Midway Islands.

It is stipulated that the price shall not be in excess of $160,000 a year, and that after the payment of this sum for a period of twenty years, during which time and forever afterward, the company shall carry Government messages free of all cost, it shall cease.

These are practically the terms offered by the Scrymser Company.

Doings of Congress.

—Assistant Engineer W. W. Bush has been nominated to be Passed Assistant Engineer; G. M. Stoddard to be Postmaster at Croton, N. Y., and J. H. Fauk to be Postmaster at Hackensack, N. J.

—Senator Call's resolution for an investigation into the alleged interference of railroads with Florida elections has been sent to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

—The conferrees on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill have agreed on a schedule of salaries for District Attorneys and Marshals.

DR. PARKHURST AND JUDGE COWING

The Minister Has Something Further to Say About the Parker Case.

Judge Cowing's surprise that his dismissal of the jury in the case against Parker, the policy dealer, had provoked criticism by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, on behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, led yesterday to counter statements. Judge Cowing said that the case was weak; that the District Attorney had proceeded to trial when two important witnesses were missing, and that he had discharged the jury because he did not believe an agreement could be reached. He denied that he was influenced by personal or political motives.

This statement afforded Dr. Parkhurst no satisfaction. He said he had hoped that Judge Cowing would support with facts anything he might say, and thus furnish an explanation which would appeal to intelligent minds. His formal reply to Judge Cowing was as follows:

All I care to say in regard to Judge Cowing's rejoinder is that I am disappointed. I hoped that he would see his way clear to make such an exposition of the case as would show that his action was above challenge. He says that the Parker case was a weak one. Evidently about 90 per cent. of the jury thought otherwise. The Judge must not be annoyed at being watched. The fact that he sits upon the bench does not properly withdraw him from the area of public criticism. Everything that the Society for the Prevention of Crime has been able to accomplish during the past four years has been due to the fact that it has gone about with its eyes open, and has punctuated its official actions of our public servants with interrogation points.

Judge Cowing must acquit us of anything like malignity. There is no venom in our espionage; we have not charged him with corruption; we have simply indicated that there must have been considerations weighing in his mind that the public mind was not able even to surmise, and, knowing what effect the situation was having on Mulberry Street, I hoped he would be disposed, in the general interest, so to present the matter that any who had been led by the summary dismissal of the jury to conceive that the courts were a wall against which well-intentioned policemen might pound their heads in vain would be convinced of their misapprehension. Our police, it ought to be remembered by some of our judiciary, are having a pretty hard time. They are liable to be expelled from the force if they do not make cases, but Controller Fitch gives them no money to make cases with, and, having dried their own pockets for expense money, with little prospect of reimbursement, it makes them pardonably mad to bring their cases before the courts only to be turned down and judicially castigated.

That was the special secret of our disturbed condition of mind at learning that the Parker jury had been dismissed after but two hours' deliberation and when eleven out of twelve were ready to vote for conviction. Knowing the already crumpled condition of the police mind from top down, I felt that it would only be aggravated by the Parker fiasco and hoped that Judge Cowing would put the whole affair in such a light as to correct the impression that had already gone forth. I am disappointed that he did not see his way clear so to do.

"I do not like to criticise," Dr. Parkhurst also said, "but we have a right to follow up things which seem inexplicable. We asked for an explanation and got merely a general denial. We would have made no advance in our work if we had not followed up our inquiries. While I am especially reluctant to criticise Judges, I think their behavior should be always plainly right and irreproachable. Whenever it is not clear, I think the Judge should be ready and glad to make it so."

TO BUILD A NEW DISTILLERY.

New-York Capitalists Said to be Interested in Terre Haute Scheme.

A dispatch from Terre Haute, Ind., says that George L. Woolsey of this city, who represents a syndicate of New-York capitalists, has purchased ground there for a distillery which, when completed, will have a big output. The new distillery is to be operated in opposition to the American Spirit Company, to which Mr. Woolsey has sold two distilleries within a few years.

Mr. Woolsey lives at 242 West Seventy-second Street, this city, but a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES was unable to obtain any information there concerning his new enterprise. Mr. Woolsey will remain in Terre Haute until the new distillery is well under way. From other sources, however, it was learned that Mr. Woolsey has been interested in Western distilleries about twenty years. He was first connected with a distillery in Kansas City, Neb., of which he obtained control, and then sold it to the American Distributing Company. He afterward established the Indiana Distillery in Terre Haute, and sold it about six years ago to the same company. He has since lived in this city.

The success of the Indiana Distillery under the management of the American Distributing Company, which has since become known as the American Spirit Company, prompted Mr. Woolsey to start an anti-trust distillery in the same city, and he organized a new company which proposes to start business as soon as possible. Frederick B. Smith of Kansas City will be the active manager of the distillery.

Arion to Have an Excursion.

The Arion, having closed a most successful Winter season, is arranging for its festivities for the coming Summer. At the monthly meeting of the Directors last night it was resolved that the society make an excursion to the Delaware Water Gap June 27, to remain there for two days. A band of music will accompany the Arion, and concerts will be given each day and evening while at the Gap. The party will consist of about 400 of the singers and ladies, and an interesting programme will be arranged for the occasion. This will be the club's first visit to the Water Gap.

The fourth anniversary of the Arion's departure for Europe, June 25, 1892, will be commemorated with a mammoth concert and banquet in the clubhouse June 25.

Mrs. Parkhurst Presided.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 6.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the American McAll Mission was opened to-day in the Westminster Church by the President, Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst. Sixty delegates were present from many States.

"THE ACADEMIE DE MEDECINE OF FRANCE HAS PLACED

Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS")

AT THE HEAD OF ALL THE WATERS EXAMINED FOR PURITY AND FREEDOM FROM DISEASE GERMS."

IS DOING A BIG BUSINESS.

Mr. Platt's Son's Company Seems to Have a Monopoly.

The guarantee companies which have established agencies in close proximity to the office of the Deputy State Commissioner of Excise for the purpose of furnishing bonds for liquor dealers and saloon keepers who apply for the liquor tax certificates are astonished and grieved at the success which has flowed in upon the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, of which H. B. Platt, a son of "Boss" Platt, is the manager. This company appears to have a monopoly of furnishing the bonds.

An investigation, it is said, has shown that the liquor dealers who go to Mr. Platt's son's company imagine that owing to young Mr. Platt being interested in the company they may expect to receive some sort of protection. It is also said that brewers take all the saloon keepers and liquor dealers on whose establishments they hold chattel mortgages to the Maryland company, in the hope that Deputy Commissioner Hilliard will regard the protests which may be filed by the brewers against the sale, transfer, or assignment of liquor tax certificates held by the liquor dealers against whom the brewers hold mortgages.

The brewers require the liquor dealers for whom they procure the tax certificates to sign a stipulation that they will not sell, transfer, or assign the certificates without the consent of the brewers, and, it is said, they will rely on Mr. Hilliard to enforce this stipulation.

BLOCKED BY EXCISE CASES.

So Many in General Sessions that Other Business Is Neglected.

The officials of the District Attorney's office are complaining that a flood of excise complaints is blocking the business of the Court of General Sessions.

Assistant District Attorney Henry W. Unger said yesterday that the important business of the courts was brought to a standstill by the large number of excise complaints.

"I don't know what we shall do," he said. "We are just snowed under by all these complaints and are obliged to let important cases stand still.

"Here are sixteen homicide cases in the Tombs awaiting trial, but we cannot touch them. The excise complaints must be attended to. We have thirty such cases on the calendar for to-day. They are distributed around in the different parts of the court.

"It may be that we shall have to simply ignore the new liquor tax law, despite the threatened fine of $500. There are 330 people over in the Tombs waiting to have their cases heard. These must wait for the excise complaints to be disposed of, and there is a flood of the latter coming in every day. We are slowly drifting back into the old order of things, and our work is getting ahead of us. Something will have to be done, and done quickly."

The number of complaints under the new liquor tax law agreed to at the District Attorney's office between April 1 and May 5 was 343 altogether. Of these 112 indictments were found and 134 complaints were dismissed, leaving 97 to be acted on. About 35 cases have been tried, and 77 cases are awaiting trial. Of those tried 20 were acquitted, 4 taken from consideration of the jury, 4 convicted, and 7 pleaded guilty.

District Attorney Fellows has made an application to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for permission to make a transfer of money from the judiciary fund, so as to establish an excise bureau. The District Attorney said it was necessary to have a separate bureau to handle the large number of excise cases. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

WILL EXAMINE ALLEGED HOTELS.

Col. Michell Says Many of Their Keepers Are Taking Great Chances.

Col. Michell, Deputy Commissioner of Excise in Brooklyn, yesterday said there were about 100 saloon keepers who hold only receipts for money paid for certificates, and that these receipts should be returned and State certificates received in exchange.

"There is no such thing as a hotel license," Col. Michell said yesterday. "We supply a certificate under which a person is allowed to sell liquor under certain conditions. He is permitted to keep a hotel, but it must be really a place where food can be obtained, and there must be at least ten furnished bedrooms, and a kitchen and dining room. We cannot dictate to a person what a meal shall consist of, but the hotel keeper must be prepared to furnish other food than sandwiches if it is called for. The 'fake' hotel keepers are running great chances, and are under heavy bonds. Every place will be examined."

George Senn a Special Agent.

State Excise Commissioner Lyman has appointed George Senn as a special agent for Brooklyn, under the Raines liquor tax law. The appointment was made at the request of Senator Weiman and others. The salary is $1,200 and expenses.

MR. ASTOR'S PROPOSED BUILDING.

Some Think He Would Make Terms with the Surety Company.

No little interest was shown yesterday by tenants of the Schermerhorn Building and the American Surety Building, the two structures which occupy the block in Broadway between Pine and Wall Streets, over the announcement that John Jacob Astor is about to erect a sky-scraper on the site now occupied by the Schermerhorn Building. In this event the tenants of the building may be dispossessed suddenly and the occupants of rooms on the south and west side of the Surety Building may be shut off from daylight, as the Schermerhorn Building is L-shaped, including 94, 96, and 98 Broadway and 3 and 5 Pine Street.

According to the plans filed in the Building Department, under date of May 4, the building is to be twenty-one stories high, measuring 300 feet from the curb level to the highest point of the roof beams. The cost is put at $500,000, exclusive of the lot. The front will be of brick, stone, and terra cotta. Mr. Astor complained some time ago that the Surety Company's window cornice and other ornamental work encroached upon his air space. He wanted the company to pay for this privilege, but his proposition was met with refusal. Some have attributed Mr. Astor's sudden resolve to a spirit of resentment, and believe that the filing of plans is merely a threat to bring the Surety Company to terms. One of Mr. Astor's representatives, however, says that the work of tearing down the Schermerhorn Building will be begun in the Fall.

To do this would require possibly half a million dollars more than the estimated cost of the building, since it would necessitate buying the leases of 135 tenants. Those who spoke of the matter yesterday thought that, since most of the leases are held for several years, and since the Building Department makes a building plan "abandoned" if the erection is not begun within one year after filing the application, dispossession would be practically prevented. The tenants of the Schermerhorn Building are all with Mr. Astor, their landlord, however, and feel satisfied that they will be taken care of in any event.

President William L. Trenholm of the American Surety Company declined to say a word about the matter yesterday. He would see no newspaper representatives. At the firm of Purdy & Henderson, in the Havemeyer Building, the architects for Mr. Astor, nothing definite as to Mr. Astor's plans could be learned.

"We have designed the plans and submitted them," said Mr. Purdy, "and there our business ends."

MAKERS OF GOOD RULERS

MUNICIPAL LEAGUE DELEGATES HEAR REPORTS IN BALTIMORE.

Rapid Increase in the Number and Strength of the Branches in Many States—Addresses by Leaders—Tom Johnson's Point Similar to One of the Principal Objections Against the One Made Against the Raines Law—Equal Legislation.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Many well-known political reformers, engaged in an effort to improve the present methods of governing municipalities, met in the assembly room of Music Hall this afternoon and opened the annual conference of the National Municipal League. The sessions will continue until Friday evening. Delegates from all parts of the country were present. James C. Carter of New-York City, President of the league, presided over the sessions to-day.

The first address of the day was made by Secretary Clinton Rogers Woodruff. He reviewed the year's work in municipal reform, saying in part:

It seems to be settled definitely that the movement for good city government has come to stay. We cannot escape the conclusion that the necessity for municipal reform is so general, so urgent, so emphatic, that these reform bodies, although in many instances hastily organized, cannot retire from the contests with honor to themselves or the work they represent.

Comparing this year's roll of membership with those of 1894 and 1895, Mr. Woodruff stated that in the North Atlantic group in 1894 there were 27 organizations; in 1895, 79, and in 1896, 121—an increase of 45.1 per cent. in two years; and this despite the fact that the good citizens of New-York, because of a difference of opinion as to minor details, permitted a division of their forces in the face of the enemy, and thereby enabled the latter to gain a victory which, although not very great in offices, was of very considerable importance in the way of prestige. In the South Atlantic States there were two organizations in 1894, both to be found in one city; in 1895 there were 13, distributed among three States, and in 1896, 17, in five States. The Northern Central States in 1894 had 14 to their credit; in 1895, 54; in 1896, 78. In the Southern Central States in 1894 there was not a reform organization. In 1895, however, there were 7, and in 1896, 15 associations working strenuously and with a singleness of purpose onward securing a betterment of civic affairs. In the Western group the 1 of two years ago grew into the 23 of 1895 and the 36 of 1896.

New-York State still maintains its lead. It has 49 municipal reform organizations within its borders, New-Jersey following with 28, and Pennsylvania with 17. Ohio with 15, Illinois with 13, and Wisconsin and California with 12 each coming next in order. Indiana and Colorado have 10 each; Massachusetts, Maryland, and Minnesota, 9 each.

Mr. Woodruff's report was well received and he was liberally applauded.

Charles Morris Howard, Secretary of the Baltimore Reform League, made an interesting address on the recent revolt in Baltimore, its results and its lessons. He paid his respects to the "Gorman-Rasin ring," which he called a callous and unscrupulous machine—the most compact and best disciplined machine in the country against which there had been desperate revolts, but even when the opposition won, as in 1875 and 1885, it was not permitted to enjoy the victory. Last Fall, however, he said, the machine's power was weakened by the immense number of defections from the Democratic Party, "caused by Senator Gorman's treacherous course in the United States Senate," and the practical politician and spoilsman was relegated to the rear.

Mr. Howard described at length the devices which, he claimed, were employed by the ring to maintain its supremacy through the polling of a large fictitious and fraudulent vote, and the subversion of the law, in which the ring was, he said, aided by the Police Department of Baltimore City, by the Attorney General, and by the Governor of the State. His description covered numerous assaults of various degrees of violence, organized disorder, and intimidation on the part of the ring, and rescues of prisoners in the hands of policemen. He said:

Several men were shot and one was killed. The latter casualty happened within a stone's throw of the place where Senator Gorman, a few weeks before, had made an impassioned speech assuring a number of party workers that they were "in possession and intended to remain in possession."

The reform influences which had broken the ring's rule were extolled by Mr. Howard; the confidence the reformers felt in the promises of the Republicans to carry out their pledges was painted in bright colors, but, after tedious months of waiting, the picture began to fade, and they found that the Irishman's aphorism that "there is a deal of human nature in man" was too true. After a Civil Service Reform bill had been hung up in the Republican State Legislature for some time, one of the members of that body explained its inaction thereon by saying that his party was not going "to despoil the vineyard until it had gathered in the grapes."

This statement was a welcome inspiration to many, and from that time on, Mr. Howard added, the spoilsmen grew more and more audacious, and eventually killed the measure. In Baltimore City, too, the City Council had made ab

ELLERDIE MAKES A STRIKE

LAYERS WERE HARD HIT BY MR. APPLEBY AND HIS FRIENDS.

The Daughter of Knight of Ellerslie Was Backed for a Rare Good Thing and Won in a Romp—Charade and Eclipse Have a Lively Race—Sheep and Goats Separated in the Special Inclosure for Speculators.

Lucien O. Appleby and some of his friends gave the pencilers at the Aqueduct track yesterday a lively turning over in the second race. It was decidedly the sensation of a very pretty afternoon's sport, and there were the wildest sorts of rumors floating about as to the sum that Mr. Appleby took out of the strong boxes of his former associates of the bookmaking fraternity. Some of the stories were to the effect that the ring was hit for $25,000, but this could not well be, and the chances are that not more than half that sum, and probably less, went to the owner of Ellerdie, which was the filly that created all the commotion.

The race was at a half mile, with a field of nine starters. Ellerdie, who had been trained at Mr. Appleby's home farm, in New-Jersey, opened with all sorts of fancy prices against her. But a few moments after Mr. Appleby's commissioners had been along the lines of the layers of the odds the price was knocked down to 3 to 1. Even at that the money kept coming in so fast that the odds dropped, until 7 to 5 was the best price that could be had, and at the close there was practically no chance to back her at any price.

Ellerdie won the race all the way, going to the front at the fall of the flag and remaining there handily to the finish, passing the judges in a common canter, in which way she had run all through the stretch. She was very many pounds better than anything else in the race, and acted as if she was of the stake class, even though the time—0:52½—was very slow. Mr. Appleby says she is one of the get of Knight of Ellerslie—the sire of Henry of Navarre—that no one wanted her at his yearling sale and that he therefore bought her in, intending to breed her. But, as she showed quite a bit of speed as a yearling, he put her in training this Spring, with the result that she won the first race for Mr. Appleby, who races under his own name this season. Arthur K., Contractor, and Edna H. had a lively brush for the place money, and finished in the order named, only necks apart.

The opening race, which was at a mile, brought out two of the old-timers—Charade and Eclipse—that were at one time stake winners and of fair class. The pair had a very pretty race, in which Ballard managed to get Charade home first by the narrowest of margins—say, the width of one's hand. Before the last stride was finished Eclipse's nose was in front, but the finishing post had been passed before he got that advantage. The fact that Eclipse shot to the fore so rapidly in the strides beyond the post made some think that he had won, but he was a fraction of a second too late all right, as those on a line with the finish could see. It was a close call for the old handicap horse, who was the favorite in the speculation.

The Native, Beloved, and Irish Reel had a beautiful finish in the third race, all being lapped as they passed the stand occupied by the judges, and all under the liveliest kind of a drive. It was a run of five furlongs, and there is little doubt that Irish Reel would have won if Lambley had allowed her to go on about her business instead of hauling her back when she had got the lead on the lower turn. Then, too, he loafed along in the stretch, and allowed the two who beat her to catch up to him. What Lambley was trying to do was a mystery, but it did not look as if he was trying to win the race to a certainty, rather than ride a grand-stand finish. The boy has plainly not yet got back to the form he had when, in "Pa" Daly's employ, he was one of the most promising lads in the saddle. Dyspepsia would probably be offered as an excuse for his bungling if any questions were asked about his riding.

Alakuma and Addie won the last two races of the day for the "Brighton Gate Tender," as Henry Warnke was called in the days when he was first on the turf and made a phenomenal success of his venture with the filly Reclare. Both his horses were at good prices in the betting, (6 to 1,) and both won quite handily, the latter getting out of the maiden class, while the former won her first race in two years. She was once of pretty fair class, but was crippled and has been of little account since, so that this was her second escape from the ranks of the maidens.

Lilly Mills was the favorite in the Alakuma race and beat all the rest of her field easily enough, finishing ten lengths ahead of Signora and Hancock, who finished head and head. Agitator was the favorite for the Addie race, but was pocketed and badly knocked around on the lower turn. He did not get to going again until well into the stretch, and then was too late to catch Addie, who managed to beat Rosedale of W. Astor Chanler's string by a scant length.

There was a new arrangement in the special inclosure, where one can meet the layers of the odds. The pencilers of standing and financial responsibility have separated themselves from the men about whose financial standing there may be a doubt, and have appropriated three rows of high stools situated nearest to the track, drawing for the positions, as they were in the habit of doing in the days when there was unlimited bookmaking and stands for them to occupy. The men who are not members of the Bookmakers' Club are placed back of these lines, and he who makes a bet with them does so at his own risk as to their financial responsibility. They may be as sound as the men in the front rows, but the public can tell the recognized sheep from the suspected goats under this arrangement. The Bookmakers' Club will be thoroughly organized with the election of officers and adoption of by-laws and regulations at a meeting to be held at the Brunswick Hotel to-morrow evening, when a distinctive badge or button will probably be adopted for the further guidance of the public.

The summaries of the races:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. For three-year-olds and up. Time—1:45.

1—Charade, Belwood Stable's b. h., 7 years, by Charaxus-Ada Belle, 111 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 10.....(Ballard)
2—Eclipse, G. Harris's b. h., 7, 105, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sheedy)
3—Watchman, F. T. Clarke's ch. c., 4, 108, 20 to 1.....(Garrigan)

Won by a nose, a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile. For two-year-olds. Time—0:52½.

1—Ellerdie, L. O. Appleby's b. f., by Knight of Ellerslie-Tudie, 6 to 5 and out.....(Sheedy)
2—Arthur K., Singerly & Knox's ch. c., 110, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(J. Cannon)
3—Contractor, Pfifferling & Co.'s b. c., 110, 6 to 1.....(Ballard)

Won in a canter by three lengths, a neck between second and third.

Edna D., 110, 6 to 1; The Aristocrat, 110, 10 to 1; Olivia L., 111, 5 to 1; Kerplunk, 107, 10 to 1, Calibee, 110, 15 to 1, and Fratello, 110, 12 to 1, also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward. Time—1:03.

1—The Native, W. Stears's ch. c., 3 years, by Pontiac-Soubrette, 109 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Doggett)
2—Beloved, L. O. Appleby's ch. f., 3, 99, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Sheedy)
3—Irish Reel, James McCormick's ch. f., 4, 6 to 5.....(Lambley)

Won by a head; a neck between second and third.

Will Elliott, 110, 10 to 1; Honolulu, 87, 10 to 1; Premier, 107, 4 to 1, and Lancer, 107, 15 to 1, also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile, for maidens, 3 years old and upward. Time—1:49.

1—Alakuma, H. Warnke's br. g., 3 years, by St. Carlo-Echota, 107, 6 to 1 and 9 to 5.....(Doggett)
2—Lilly Mills, F. Matthews's br. f., 3, 105, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Keefe)
3—Signora II., R. T. Wilson's b. f., 3, 105, 5 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(Hamilton)

Won by two lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

Blue Knight, 107, 8 to 1; Decameron, 107, 6 to 1, and Hancock II., 110, 15 to 1, also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. For three-year-olds and upward which did not win a race in 1895 or 1896. Time—1:16¾.

1—Addie, H. Warnke's br. m., 7 years, by Iroquois-Babee, 109 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Doggett)
2—Rosedale, W. A. Chanler's br. c., 4, 112, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Lambley)
3—Dreibund, Harris & Clay's b. g., 4, 109, 5 to 2.....(Hamilton)

Won by a length; three lengths between second and third.

Secret Service, 101½, 20 to 1; Major General, 111, 8 to 1; Surrogate, 97, 15 to 1; McIntyre, 111, 8 to 1; Agitator, 112, 2 to 1; Pearl Brock, 95, 25 to 1; Salvia, 109, 20 to 1, and Profanity, 95, 50 to 1, also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. For three-year-olds and upward. Kinglet, 111 pounds; Premier, 107, Merry Duke, 106; Mirage, 102; Mangrove and Kallirhoe, 101 each; Buckeye, 95.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. For three-year-olds. King T., Whippany and Hancock II., 110 pounds each; Tomoka, 107; Bessie Browning and Royal Princess, 105 each.

THIRD RACE.—One-half mile. For two-year-olds. Joe Hayman, 100 pounds; Her Own, Ellmont, American Girl, Young Harry, Bright Chance, Phaedra, and Lottie H., 98 each.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Marshall, 112 pounds; Rosedale, 108; Fannie B., 99; Sabilla, 94, and Chugnut, 85.

FIFTH RACE.—One-half mile. For maiden two-year-olds. Rifler and Hillside, 110 pounds each; T. H., Sedgwick, Friendship, Katie W., Second Chance, Faro, Valley Girl, Myrtle, Minnie Bibs, and Brighton, 107 each.

BEN BRUSH WON THE DERBY.

Finished a Nose in Front of Ben Eder in Fast Time.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 6.—Ben Brush won the Kentucky Derby to-day on Churchill Downs. Ben Eder was second, only beaten by a nose. It was a hot race from start to finish between the two and the result was in doubt until the wire was reached.

This was the twenty second Derby that has been run over the Louisville course and it proved one of the best in the history of the race. The crowd was more than the commodious grand stand could accommodate, every seat being taken, the aisles were jammed with spectators, all the steps packed, the space in front of the stand black with humanity, and enough in the infield to fill a large theatre.

The betting on the big event opened with Brush the favorite, at 1 to 2, the price varying from this to 2 to 5. First Mate was second choice at 4 to 1, Semper Ego and Ulysses next at 6 to 1, and the others ranging in price from 10 to 50. Ben Eder was the first to appear from the paddock, followed by Parson, Ulysses, The Winner, Ben Brush, The Dragon, Semper Ego, and First Mate, in the order named.

After the delay of about twenty-five minutes, caused by the crankiness of First Mate and Semper Ego, they were sent away to a good start, with Semper Ego in the lead, Ben Eder second, and The Winner third. Passing the stand First Mate had assumed command, with Ego second, First Mate held the lead to the stretch, where Sims, on Ben Brush, and Taber on Ben Eder, came to the front, and the struggle between the son of Bramble and the son of Fonso began. They came down the stretch at lightning speed, their fields beaten off and nodding their heads together like a piece of machinery, whalebone and steel being piled at every jump. Seventy-five yards from the wire it looked as if Ben Eder was the winner, but Sims called on Ben Brush for a last effort, and the game brown colt responded, and with his race by a short nose, he and all the others in the race being all out at the finish.

The fractional time was: 0:13, 0:25; 0:37; 0:49½; 1:02½; 1:15¾; 1:28¾; 1:42½; 1:55; 2:07¾.

Among the prominent horsemen present were August Belmont, Charles Fleischman, M. F. Dwyer, P. J. Dwyer, Byron McClelland, W. Wallace, and P. Dunne. The summary follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Harry Reed, 109 pounds, (Simms,) 1 to 5, won; Jake Zimmerman, 109, (H. Williams,) 15 to 1, second; Egbert, 114, (R. Williams,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Ida Pickwick and Argentina II. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Stentor, 104 pounds, (Scherer,) 11 to 5, won; Chappie, 100 (Morrison,) 3 to 1, second; Red, 100, (F. Williams,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:02¼. Gew Gaw, Roy, Caruthers, Fortunuate, Argosy, Lead, and Viscount also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Kentucky Derby.—One and a quarter miles. Ben Brush, 117 pounds, (Simms,) 2 to 5, won; Ben Eder, 117, (Taber,) 15 to 1, second; Semper Ego, 117, (Perkins,) 10 to 1, third. Time—2:07¾. First Mate, The Dragon, The Winner, Parson, and Ulysses also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Paul Pry, 112 pounds, (Thorpe,) 15 to 1, won; Sligo, 109 (Sherer,) 3 to 1, second; King William, 106 (Simms,) 1 to 2, third. Time—1:42½. Presidio, Pintado, and Chico also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One-half mile. Turtle Dove, 100 pounds, (C. Reiff,) even, won; White Frost, 100, (J. Gardner,) 6 to 1, second; Princess Teck, (100, H. Williams,) 40 to 1, third. Time—0:49¾. Sister Stella, Lady Est II., Performance, Princess Maud, and Happy Hours also ran. Favordale left at the post.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Pallas, 113 pounds, (Perkins,) 6 to 1, won; Roundelay, 103, (Bunn,) 20 to 1, second; Mate, 106, (Thorpe,) 13 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Lester, Clessie B., Joe Clark, Judge Baker, and Riverside Park also ran.

Racing at Morris Park.

Stake books for the Westchester Racing Association and New-York Steeplechase Association meetings, to be held at Morris Park, beginning on Tuesday next, were issued yesterday. These meetings will be the practical opening of the local racing season, as the high-class horses have been saved for this meeting, instead of being tried in races at the Bennings or Aqueduct tracks. The Metropolitan Handicap and the Juvenile Stakes will be the features on the opening day.

Of Interest to Racegoers.

—Sir Walter is such a favorite for the Metropolitan Handicap to be run at Morris Park next Tuesday that the best price offered against him by those who are making a book on future events is 8 to 5. Nagle and others have been obliged to refuse bets of many hundreds of dollars that have been offered them at any price better than 2 to 1.

—The first of the semi-monthly numbers of Goodwin's Official Turf Guide, covering all races up to the Bennings meeting, has been issued by Goodwin Bros., of Brooklyn. It has a number of improvements that will make the valuable handbook more popular than ever.

—Senator Grady and Primrose have both been declared out of the Brooklyn Handicap and J. R. & F. P. Keene have declared King Arthur II. out of both the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps.

—Fred Taral has been engaged to ride Sir Walter in the race for the Metropolitan Handicap at Morris Park, and will make the weight all right.

CLOSE COMPETITION BY LADIES.

Their Handling of Jumpers a Feature at Brooklyn's Horse Show.

A class for jumpers, ridden by ladies, the competition one over six fences that, in deference to the safety of the fair equestriennes, were limited in height to 3 feet 6 inches, was the feature of the Brooklyn Horse Show last night. Five saddlers schooled to these modest leaps were entered, and all put in an appearance. Miss Ethel Moore had two mounts—on Merrylegs and St. Hubert—and the others were ridden by Misses Pirie, Candee, and Zimmerman.

Modesty, with Miss Pirie, led off, and the chestnut mare took her fences very cleverly, guided by the light hand of her plucky young mistress. Miss Moore did very well with Merrylegs, but later on found St. Hubert so intractable that Howard Babcock's candidate refused the first fence three times, and had to be disqualified. Meantime Miss Ethel Candee had sent G. Herbert Potter's Loki over the jumps in brilliant style, and Miss Zimmerman, who followed with Sympathy, owned by William N. Dykman, President of the Riding and Driving Club, did almost as well, except at the fence on the south side, which the bay gelding failed to clear the first time round. With the exception of St. Hubert, all of the timber-toppers did good work, and at the end of the first round the judges were still unable to pick the winner. Their opinion was divided between Modesty and Loki, but after a second trial Miss Pirie came off victorious with her father's chestnut mare.

A very good lot competed in the class for heavyweight saddlers and Gray Eagle, who had won for W. A. Jamison on Tuesday, secured another first. Bonaparte, a high-school performer, was placed second, as he had no special opportunity to show his numerous accomplishments in this competition.

In the class for pairs to runabouts A. J. Nutting had a walk-over with Little Duke and Holly. Immediately after, Holly met and defeated seven other knee actors, John H. Shults Jr., handling this substantial, shapely goer in workmanlike fashion. Another lot of single-harness horses gave the judges a difficult task, the issue finally lying between Monarch and W. Gould Brokaw's Golden Star. Fred Ashenden showed the New-York stepper to advantage, and Mr. Shults exercised all his skill with John F. Talmage's graceful brown gelding. The coveted blue was finally awarded to Golden Star, a decision that proved popular with the spectators.

In the class for ladies' saddlers Miss Ethel Moore had the successful candidate in Blue Point, a gray gelding. As there were two scratches in the last of the driving events, only a couple of tandems remained for decision. Mr. Shults showed Little Duke and Holly to advantage for Mr. Nutting, but they lacked the education at this hitch of Highflyer and Lady Jess, so that Hamilton H. Salmon had a measure of revenge for the defeat of Lady Jess a short time before.

The attendance seemed little affected by the chilly weather, and one of the distinguished parties present was composed of Gen. Ruger and staff from Governor's Island. Mayor Wurster continues to be a regular patron of the show, and among other prominent people present last evening were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. Desmond Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Knowlton, Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Packard, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Kalbfleisch, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lattin, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Erhart, Mr. and Mrs. John Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Shults, Jr., Mr. and Mrs Clinton Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sweetland, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Dykman, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. Almet F. Jenks, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton W. Rossiter, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Barston, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Perham, Miss Perham, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Candee, Miss Dorothy Muire, Miss Lena Muir, Miss Cornwell, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore M. Tousey, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Tousey, Mr. and Mrs. Herman de Selding, Gen. Ruger, Mr. and Mrs. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Richerson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Salmon, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Tooker, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Van Nostrand, Mr. and Mrs. W. Edwin Thorp, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Tucker, Howard Gibb, Dr. and Mrs. W. Jarvie, Miss Jarvie, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Sturgis Coffin.

Following are the awards:

ROADSTERS.

Class 1.—Mare or gelding, four years old or over; shown to harness or wagon; four exhibited. First prize, $50, (offered by Mr. John D. Adams.) Orange Blossom, b. g., (2:22½,) 15.3 hands, ten years, exhibited and driven by William M. V. Hoffman. Second prize, $25. Black Ide, blk. m., (2:17,) 15.3 hands, eight years, exhibited by E. T. Bedford and driven by C. E. Bedford. Highly commended, Trix, ch. m., 15.2 hands, aged, exhibited and driven by E. H. Barnes.

HORSES IN HARNESS.

Class 14.—Pair of high steppers, not under 14.2 hands; to be shown to a four-wheeled carriage, wagons excluded; conformation, quality, style, and all-around action considered; four pairs exhibited. First prize, $50, (offered by Mr. Edward H. Litchfield.) Lady Sapphire, br. m., 15.1¾ hands, five years, and Highflyer, br. g., 15.1¾ hands, seven years, exhibited and driven by Hamilton H. Salmon. Second prize, $25. High Roller, ch. g., 15.2¼ hands, seven years, and Reuben, ch. g., 15.2¼ hands, seven years, exhibited by P. W. Rouss.

Class 16.—For club members only; pair of mares or geldings, or mare and gelding, over 14 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 3 inches; before a runabout; horses to count 50 per cent., and wagon and appointments 50 per cent. One pair exhibited. Prize, $25. Won by Little Duke, br. g., 15 hands, 6 years, and Holly, br. g., 15 hands, 7 years; exhibited and driven by A. J. Nutting.

Class 3.—Mare or gelding, not under 14.2 hands, and under 15.2 hands; shown before an appropriate vehicle. Eight exhibited. Prize, $25. (Offered by Mr. E. T. Bedford.) Won by Holly, br. g., 15 hands, 7 years; exhibited by A. J. Nutting and driven by John H. Shults, Jr.; very highly commended, Beulah, br. g., 15.0½ hands, 6 years; exhibited and driven by Raymond Hoagland; highly commended, Nora, b. m., 15¾ hands, 7 years; exhibited and driven by P. N. Sproule.

Class 23.—Carriage horses, open to all, mare or gelding, exceeding 15.2 hands; shown in appropriate cart, gig, or phaeton; seven exhibited.—First prize, $50, Golden Star, b. g., 15.3 hands, 7 years; exhibited by W. Gould Brokaw and driven by Fred Ashenden. Second prize, $25, Monarch, br. g., 15.3 hands, 7 years; exhibited by John F. Talmage, Jr., and driven by John H. Shults, Jr. Highly Commended———, gr. g., 15 hands, 7 years; exhibited by Mrs. Erhart and driven by W. H. Erhart.

Class 27.—Harness tandems, for club members only, mares or geldings, or mare and geilding, 4 years old or over, wheeler to have conformation, substance, quality, action; leader must be a showy, well-bred all-around actor, with good manners; two exhibited.—Prize, $50, Highflyer, br. g., 15.1¾ hands, 7 years, and Lady Jess, br. m., 15.2½ hands, 7 years, exhibited and driven by Hamilton H. Salmon. Highly Commended—Little Duke, br. g., 15 hands, 6 years, and Holly, br. g., 15 hands, 7 years; exhibited by A. J. Nutting and driven by John H. Shults, Jr.

SADDLE HORSES.

Class 39, (Open to all, up to 200 pounds.)—Horses any height, exceeding 15.2 hands; four years old or over; six exhibited. First prize, $50, won by Gray Eagle, gr. g., 15.3 hands, 6 years; exhibited by W. A. Jamison. Second prize, $25, Bonaparte, blk. g., 15.3 hands, 8 years; exhibited by C. W. Seamans. Highly commended, Kentuck, b. g., 15.3 hands, 5 years; exhibited by J. H. Walbridge.

Class 43.—Lady's horse, mare or gelding, any height exceeding 14.1 hands, four years old or over, ladies to ride, manners especially considered; six exhibited. Prize, $25, (offered by Col. John N. Partridge,) won by Blue Point, gr. g., 16 hands, 7 years; exhibited by Charles H. Van Ostrand and ridden by Miss Ethel Moore. Very highly commended, Sentry, br. g., 15.3 hands, 6 years, exhibited by Henry Bowers and ridden by Miss A. Bowers. Highly commended, Chester, ch. g., 15.1 hands, 5 years; exhibited and ridden by Miss C. Adelaide Doremus.

JUMPERS.

Class 50.—For best performance over six successive jumps, not exceeding 3 feet 6 inches; ladies to ride; five exhibited. Prize 25, (offered by Mr. W. Edwin Thompson.) Won by Modesty, ch. m., 15.2¼ hands, 5 years, exhibited by C. Pirie and ridden by Miss Pirie. Very highly commended: Loki, b. g., 15.2½ hands, aged, exhibited by G. Herbert Potter and ridden by Miss Ethel Candee. Highly commended, Merrylegs, br. g., 16 hands, 7 years, exhibited by Theodore F. Miller and ridden by Miss Ethel Moore.

RIDING CLUB TO MOVE.

They Talk of Building a New Clubhouse with More Facilities.

At the annual meeting of the Riding Club, to be held next Monday evening, the question as to a new clubhouse will be considered. The lease of the present club premises, on Fifty-eighth Street, near Fifth Avenue, will expire soon, and the Executive Committee strongly recommends the purchase of a piece of property, consisting of seventeen lots, on the corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue, facing Central Park. It is understood that plans have been prepared for a proposed clubhouse, which will be very commodious, and which will include a large ridding ring, with all the other facilities which can be offered by a city club to its members, including the storage and care of bicycles, a ring in which to ride them, bowling alleys, and stable and carriage room for driving horses and vehicles.

Other reasons why the Executive Committee favors this plan are that this property, in the opinion of experts, will, within the next twenty years, largely increase in value, as it is now in a position of accessibility, being on a street on which there is an elevated road station; the Broadway cable cars pass the same corner, and the Sixth Avenue cars will pass the Eighth Avenue front. It is understood, also, that the Park Commissioners are entertaining the idea of making a Park entrance at Sixty-sixth Street. It is also quite accessible to Riverside Drive.

The only reason against the members' renewal of the lease of the present premises, which will involve the payment of an increased rental during the period of renewal nearly double that now paid, is this event, no permanent improvements on the property or club can be made, as they would obtain no ownership therein. The other alternative is the purchase by the club of property in the neighborhood of the present clubhouse and the erection of a new clubhouse thereon. The property on the block between Madison and Park Avenues, facing on Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, has been considered in this connection, but the cost of sufficient land to accommodate the club is considered prohibitive, and the increased distance from the Park, necessitating a long ride over the asphalt pavement, is a serious objection.

Orestes Defeated by San Mateo.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—The match race, at four and a half furlongs, betweeen the two-year-olds, Orestes, by imported Ormonde, and San Mateo, by Salvator, for $1,000 a side, with $1,000 added by the association, was the feature of to-day's card. San Mateo, as usual, got away very well and opened up a gap of several lengths before Orestes began moving up to his form. Coming into the stretch, that of the American turf king had four lengths to the good, but, as in his previous races, Orestes made a lightning finish and lost by a short neck in a hard drive.

BOSTON ATHLETES ARRIVE.

Met by Their Club Mates at the Dock and to be Taken Home To-day.

The Boston athletes who took part in the Olympian games at Athens arrived here yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamship Lahn. In the party were E. H. Clark, who won the first prizes in the high and broad jumps; W. W. Hoyt, winner of the pole vault; T. P. Curtis, winner in the hurdle races; T. E. Burke, winner of the 100 and 400 meter races; Arthur Blake, who won second prize in the 1,500-meter race; Gardiner Williams, a swimmer; Thomas F. Barry, and John Graham, Manager of the Boston Athletic Association. They were met at the dock by Frederick Blake and W. Kountz of the Boston Athletic Club, Nelson Innes of the Suffolk Athletic Club, and H. L. Cornish of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

The victorious athletes were given a royal welcome. They were cheered by those on the dock, and cheered back, while the band played "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." They all went to the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and to-day will leave for Boston. On arriving there they will be met by a tallo-ho, with representatives of the Boston Athletic Club, and taken to the clubhouse, where they will be entertained. On Saturday there will be a dinner given to the athletes, and among those who will be present will be the Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, the Mayor of Boston, the Greek Ambassador and the Greek Consuls of New-York and Boston.

All the athletes were in the best of spirits. They all declared they had had a fine time abroad. After leaving Athens they visited Patras, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Paris, London, and Southampton, and were well received at each place.

Arthur Blake said: "We could not have been treated more liberally or courteously in our own country. The Greeks, from the highest to the lowest, treated us with great consideration, and did everything possible to show their appreciation of our presence in their country.

"The King and Crown Prince George were notably lavish in entertaining us. Three times were we banqueted in the palace by the King. In fact, the whole Grecian royal family are regular bricks. The King and the Prince invited us to a picnic one day, and we had an immense time. We played leapfrog with his Majesty and his Royal Highness, had a game of baseball with them, too, and they jumped and romped about with us with great glee.

"Prince George is a fine fellow. He likes America very much, although he says the last time he was here, when in Chicago, he was repeatedly taken for a prizefighter. When leaving Greece, on the whole line along the railroad from Athens to Patras, we were serenaded by the multitude."

Schooner Yacht Yampa Returns.

R. Suydam Palmer's schooner yacht Yampa arrived in port yesterday morning after an extended cruise in Southern waters. The Yampa passed in the Narrows at 7 o'clock in tow of a tug, and after a brief inspection by the Health Officers at Quarantine, she proceeded to an anchorage off Bay Ridge. The Yampa left Boston early in February for a cruise in the West Indies, and stopped at Bermuda, Barbados, Trinidad, St. Thomas, and Nassau. While in Bermuda, Mr. St. John, a cousin of Mr. Palmer, who had been ill, committed suicide on the yacht. Capt. Sheriock, who was the sailing master when the yacht sailed, left the Yampa during the cruise and returned by steamer.

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will tell you that Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites will cure a stubborn cough, heal the inflamed membranes and give the body the re-inforcement it needs to arrest wasting, and strengthen against disease.

50 cts. and $1.00 at all druggists.

The Rush Won the Chester Cup.

LONDON, May 6.—Richard Croker's Santa Anita was not a starter in the race for the Chester Cup, which was run at the Chester course to-day. The race, a run of two and a quarter miles, was won by Mr. Dobell's The Rush, four years old, by two lengths from the Duke of Westminster's Baddilley, with C. J. Blake's Rockdove third. Time—3:48 3-5. There were eight other starters. It was a very open race, with 8 to 1 against the winner, 6 to 1 against Baddilley, and two others.

Boxing at the New Manhattan.

The most important event at the boxing entertainment at the New Manhattan Athletic Club to-night will be a twelve-round bout between "Kid" McCoy and "Jim" Daly of Buffalo. The men are to weigh in at 165 pounds. Other bouts will be between "Joe" Mullins and Harry Peterson and "Mike" Murphy and "Tommy" Butler.

Amherst, 3; Williams, 2.

AMHERST, Mass., May 6.—Amherst defeated Williams in the first game of the triangular championship to-day. The score:

Amherst	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
Williams	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2

Base hits—Amherst, 6; Williams, 7. Errors—Amherst, 3; Williams, 4. Batteries—Gregory and Sullivan; Lewis and Ross.

CHAMPION SHOTS MEET.

Good Sport with Clay Targets Furnished at Guttenberg.

The championship clay pigeon shoot was continued to-day on the Guttenberg race track. The different events attracted large entries and the scores were uniformly good. The championship events were all closely contested and the struggle for premier honors, which will be decided on Friday, promises to be very exciting. Half of the championship events were completed this evening. L. V. Bayer of Rochester, N. Y.; E. D. Fulford of Utica, N. Y.; Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Iowa, and C. W. Budd of Des Moines, Iowa, are in the van so far.

The shooting commenced with the event in the championship series which was postponed from yesterday. Bayer and Fulford divided first money, with a score of 28 kills out of 15 pairs. The second event was also at 15 pairs. Fred Gilbert took first money, scoring 27 kills. G. Loomis of Omaha, Neb.; J. A. R. Elliott of Kansas City; R. Trimble of Cincinnati; J. Mattingly, and B. Le Roy divided the honors in the third event.

"Hood" Waters of Baltimore, secured first money in the last championship event decided. Waters had a clean score of 25, which is splendid shooting under the expert rule of one man up, five traps down. "Neaf" Apgar of Jersey City, was the only man who won out first money in the regular sweepstake events.

CADETS' SPRING GTMES.

Entries in the Events to be Decided at Annapolis on Saturday.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 6.—The programme of the fifth Spring athletic meeting under the auspices of the Navy Auxiliary Athletic Association has been issued for May 9. The officers of the course are: Referee—Lieut. Commander Charles Belknap; Judges—Lieut. C. C. Colohan, Ensign A. H. Robertson, Surgeon H. G. Beyer, and Cadets McCauley and Tozer; Starter—Dr. Paul J. Dashiell; Timekeepers—Cadets Kimball and Miller; Measurers—Passed Assistant Surgeon S. S. White, Mr. Strohm, and Assistant Engineer L. N. Nulton; Scorers—Cadets Kress and Tardy; Clerk of the Course—Cadet Mustin; assistant, Cadet Roys.

The events are: One-eighth-mile run, three heats, six entries for each; pole vaulting, seven entries; running broad jump, nine entries; putting shot, eight entries; quarter-mile run, twelve entries; running high jump, eight entries, 100-yard dash, three heats, twelve entries; throwing hammer, four entries; mile run, twelve entries; 220-yard hurdle race, five entries; swimming, fifty yards, four entries. The events begin at 1:30 P. M. The race between the naval cadets and the Baltimore Athletic Club will be rowed at 5 P. M. A fencing tournament will follow at 8 P. M. There will be sixteen competitors. Competing teams for the inter-class rifle match, May, 1896, will follow, with nine competitors.

The Naval Academy authorities have given their yearly note of warning to the delinquents that they are in danger of being unsatisfactory at the annual examination. Those warned are four in the first class, twenty-one in the second, twenty-three in the third, and twenty-one in the fourth. Graduation day this year will be Friday, June 5.

Ives to Go to Europe.

Frank C. Ives, the champion billiard player of the world, has been engaged for a European tour at excellent terms. He is to appear June 15 at the international billiard match in Vienna, and subsequently at the Millennial Exposition in Buda-Pesth, and will give one performance at the house of Prof. Begas, the sculptor, in Berlin. This engagement was made at the special request of the German Emperor. The tour is to comprise leading European watering places, including Carlsbad, Homburg, Baden-Baden, Ostend, Trouville, and Spa.

CONTEST OVER H. B. BRANT'S WILL.

His Widow Says He Gave Away Property While Suffering with Paresis.

The hearing in the contest over the will of Henry B. Brant of Piermont, Rockland County, N. Y., was begun before Surrogate Arnold.

Mrs. Ella L. Brant, the testator's widow, says her husband imagined that he possessed immense wealth, but the value of his estate is unknown. She and her son, John Brant, are legatees under the will, which is dated April 27, 1895. She alleges that her husband assigned the greater part of his estate to comparative strangers while he was suffering with paresis.

Isaac S. Blauvelt testified that Brant offered him as security for a loan of $500 in 1894 a note for $10,000. Brant said the two indorsers on the note were responsible men, but the witness knew they were newsboys. On another occasion Brant told him he had sold his rights to an inheritance of $350,000 to an honest lawyer for $2,000.

Other witnesses testified that Brant was a hard drinker.

Brant died last October, and his estate was then valued at $50,000, half being in his wife's name. Before his death he created a trust for his mother, in which his wife joined.

The case was adjourned until May 22.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

APPORTIONMENT OF FREIGHT TRAFFIC AMONG THE SOUTHERN LINES.

Work of a Special Committee Appointed by the Executive Committee of the Southern States Freight Association—The Seaboard Air Line the Only Non-Member—Other Matters of Railroad Interest.

To a committee, composed of the Eastern representatives of the various transportation lines leading to the South, via Virginia and Southern Atlantic ports, has been delegated the task of apportioning the freight tonnage from the Eastern to the Southern railroad territory. That committee has its headquarters in this city, and its Chairman must necessarily be a representative of Commissioner H. S. Haines of the Southern States Freight Association.

For some time past the members of the Southern States Association have been considering the advisability of taking action, to maintain rates, similar to the measures adopted by the trunk line roads forming the Joint Traffic Association. Some weeks ago the Executive Committee of the Southern States Freight Association appointed a special committee, with instructions to so apportion the Southern freight traffic as to maintain a standard schedule of rates. The special committee has proceeded to put the said instructions into effective operation.

To the same extent that the Canadian Pacific has been an outside and disturbing element in the work of the Joint Traffic Association, the Seaboard Air Line has been an outside and disturbing factor in the operations of the Southern States Freight Association. It is the only southbound line that is not included in the apportionment of tonnage made by the new committee.

FOR UNDERBILLING SHIPMENTS.

Suit Against the Officers of the Indian Rice Milling Company of Kansas City.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Homer A. Judd, President, and John B. Watkins, Vice President, of the Indian Rice Milling Company, have just been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Kansas City for violation of the tenth section of the Inter-State Commerce law, which applies to the reporting of false weight by shippers.

Superintendent George L. Carman of the Western Railroad Weighing Association and Inspection Bureau has been after offenders of this kind for some time past.

The Indian Rice Milling Company of Kansas City entered into an agreement with Superintendent Carman of the Western Railway Weighing Association on

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—Macbeth—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—After Dark—8:15.
AMERICAN—Myles Aroon—8:00. Matinee, 2:00—The Rivals.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Néant—2:00 to 12:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Too Much Johnson—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Village Postmaster—8:15.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:30.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Electrical Show—11:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Trilby—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Lost, 24 Hours—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.
PALMER'S—Prestidigitation and Dancing—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitans vs. Hartford—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	51	58
6 A. M.	51	52
9 A. M.	52	54
12 M.	56	58
3 P. M.	62	55
6 P. M.	62	51
9 P. M.	59	49
12 P. M.	56	46

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....57.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....56.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....56.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....56.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

A REPRESENTATIVE "DEMOCRAT."

"I am a Democrat. I never voted for a Republican for President, but the candidate of that party will have my vote in November if he is strong for gold and stands on a strong platform, and if the Democratic Party is weak in either respect. This is the feeling among business men generally. Democrats and Republicans have no differences on the money standard." These are the words of Mr. HENRY HENTZ, Chairman of the Committee on Sound Money Legislation of the Chamber of Commerce. There is no like body of business men in the United States the members of which have wider or closer relations and connections with business men of the entire country than those of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. HENTZ, by his official work in the Chamber, as well as by his personal and business acquaintance, is especially well informed as to the sentiment and purpose of the business class. He says that he, a Democrat, will vote for the candidate "who is strong for gold and stands on a strong platform," no matter which party presents such a candidate and platform, if the other party is "weak in either respect." And he says that "business men generally," whether Democrats or Republicans, feel as he does and will act as he says that he shall act. These are very plain and strong statements. They are beyond all doubt true. Their authority is beyond question, and if it were not, the business men of the country could not, without incredible folly, feel or act in any other way.

For more than a quarter of a century the business men have had no opportunity to express their views definitely and effectively on the question of the currency. Since the election of 1868, when the payment of the bonds in greenbacks was proposed, and when the country rose to the stirring appeal of Mr. FESSENDEN to "repudiate the repudiators," vital changes have been made in the currency of the country. The payment of legal-tender notes has been stopped and their continual reissue and perpetual circulation have been decreed. Silver has been restored as full legal tender and purchased and coined or stored in a volume that has greatly disturbed the stability of the currency. A large debt has been incurred to maintain the credit of the Government, under laws passed for a wholly different purpose. The Treasury has struggled, year after year, now under a Democratic, now under a Republican, Secretary, but always with the severest difficulty, to make head against the rising tide of silver and to preserve the gold payments on which the whole business of the land has rested. But in this long period of doubt and trouble and contest the politicians have contrived to keep the people from speaking at the ballot box. The vast interests depending on the currency have been endangered in a petty and cowardly game of politics. One concession after another, one compromise after another, has been juggled through Congress by men who dared not go straight and fair to the people.

This thing can go on no longer. Party ties are snapped like the withes that bound the strong man of old. No matter in what form the people are questioned this year, their answer will relate to the currency and there will be no mistaking it. If both the great parties present, in Mr. HENTZ's words, "a candidate strong for gold, who stands on a strong platform," then the people will crush a third party that ventures in the field for silver. If one party presents such a candidate and platform and the other does not, the first will win, and the second will be overwhelmed. This is the situation to-day, and the men whose business it is to shape, so far as they can, the course of the Democratic Convention, must face it. They may have the power—we believe that they have—to plant a strong man on a strong platform. If they do, their party has a chance, a good fighting chance, for victory. It will present to the country the issue of the tariff, and if the country were once at rest regarding the currency, the Democratic policy on the tariff would have great strength. It is the policy at once of conservatism and of progress. It prevents sudden disturbance, and it tends to the development of the prosperity. It is the policy of the future, under which the United States can take the leading place that belongs to it in the trade of the world. Let the party decline this chance, and it will go its "way to dusty death."

CROWNING A GREAT WORK.

Mr. CLEVELAND yesterday issued an Executive order bringing under the civil service rules and the merit system practically all the offices previously excepted to which the rules can be applied. From the offices that are filled by the advice and consent of the Senate down to the day laborer, only a very few places can now be filled except on open competitive examination. The excepted places are those of a strictly confidential nature, and even these are very closely defined. Apart from the sweep of this order, there is a searching provision of equal importance. Places are no longer enumerated by title, but are classified according to the duties required, so that no officer can take a place out from under the rules, by changing its name, without change in either the duties or the pay. How great is the extension of the reform can be seen when we say that the number of places under the rules is increased from 55,736 to 85,138, or by over 52 per cent., and the number of excepted places is reduced from 2,099 to 775, or by over 60 per cent.

This is the extent. The character of the change is well understood by our readers. It is in effect the emancipation of the public service from an ignoble subjection to the mean and petty tyranny of a class. It protects American citizens in the employ of the Government from influences and exactions as degrading to manhood as those that obtain in the seraglio-managed Government of Turkey. It takes out of our politics, to a very marked degree, a force that has been corrupt and corrupting. It restores to the people the right to have their work done well and at reasonable cost by those best fitted for it. It gives to citizens who seek it equal rights to share in the service of the United States, and to be judged fairly by their fitness, and not to be deprived of all opportunity by the influence of politicians upon the venal favor of appointing officers.

The reform, in its nature and purpose and in its methods and operation, is thoroughly American. It has been denounced as borrowed from England, but long before England had the courage to adopt it, its principles had been defined by JEFFERSON and applied by WASHINGTON. If equality and justice, honesty, sense, and economy, are not American, it is not easy to see what is. The use of offices to promote party ends is as English as WALPOLE or Lord NORTH, and there has never existed in Great Britain a privileged class so greedy, unscrupulous, stupid, and reactionary as the spoils brokers of whatever party in the United States. And nothing in the great service which Mr. CLEVELAND has rendered to his country shows more clearly his close sympathy with the people, his faithful devotion to their essential interests, his clear and unshaken conception of their general rights, than his stubborn fight for the merit system against the spoilsmen of all parties. Nor is this the least of the ties that bind him to the hearts of his countrymen. It is one of the secrets of that great power against which the politicians have contended in vain that Mr. CLEVELAND has so often, and on the whole so steadily, defied them in the name and on behalf of the people.

We have from time to time believed it right to criticise Mr. CLEVELAND with regard to civil service reform. There have been occasions when it seemed to us that he could have stood more firmly by the logical consequences of the steps he had already taken, and when we thought that he could have gained more by open resistance than by conciliation with political leaders whose pursuit of patronage was more eager than their love of principle. But no one can now fail to see how far he has advanced the cause of reform. Only the future can reveal to the American people the very great benefits that he has, in so doing, conferred upon them. It may well be that these will not generally be recognized, for when the reform shall be accomplished, and orderly and intelligent administration shall be the unvarying experience of the people in the executive offices of this Government, it will be hard to recall the state of things that this replaced. But Mr. CLEVELAND is not used to measuring the claims of duty by the recognition which the performance of duty brings. In this matter, he must have the approval of his conscience and the lasting gratitude of all who can understand the great work he has done.

THE SECOND PLACE.

The announcement that Mr. MARK HANNA is now considering who would most "strengthen the ticket" as the candidate for Vice President has a queer aspect. Mr. MARK HANNA has not only no official place requiring him to make a selection, but he is not a person of such weight and instance as would cause his judgment to be received with general acquiescence and respect. He is not a "sage"; he is not even an unchallenged State boss. He is merely the custodian of the McKinley boom, but he is assuming a responsibility from which even a Platt or a Quay might be expected to shrink. A boss of the more archaic type, no less a person than the late DEAN RICHMOND, declined to complicate his "slate" with the consideration of subordinate candidates. "We must leave something to the convention," he was accustomed to remark. But what DEAN RICHMOND did not venture to do for the convention in his own State of the party of which he was the unchallenged boss, MARK HANNA aspires to do for the Republican Party of the United States. It is not his intention to leave anything whatever to the convention.

It appears as if Mr. HANNA were rather overflown with insolence over his victory in Illinois. The annals of his party are strewn with the victims of excessive confidence, and if he is really offering the nomination for the Vice Presidency he may be in the way to add to the number. His procedures in this State do not argue a minute familiarity with the politics thereof. That a Republican politician should think to conciliate "the organization" in New-York by the offer of the second place to its representative is natural enough. But that he should be dividing his swift mind between Gov. MORTON and WARNER MILLER argues an abysmal unacquaintance with the facts of the case which it would perhaps be hopeless to attempt explaining beyond the confines of the Empire State.

Gov. MORTON is a mild-mannered man, but it would nevertheless require some courage to propose to him at this stage to take the nomination for the second place as an equivalent for abandoning his candidacy for the first. The Governor has presumably had enough of the Vice Presidency, and it cannot be said that he was treated prettily by the last Republican Convention, which passed him by to choose another New-Yorker. The Governor has done a good deal of work as Governor which cannot be supposed to have been congenial, and the notion that he has done it for the purpose of securing an opportunity to reenter the seclusion of the Vice Presidency would be peculiarly abhorrent to him.

Mr. WARNER MILLER is, of course, in a very different class, but for very dissimilar reasons he is equally impossible. He may be said to be predestinated to live and die "outside the breastworks." It is true that he was once carried inside by an election to the Senate, greatly, no doubt, to his own bewilderment. But when the Senatorial dead-lock was finally opened by the choice of him and his almost forgotten colleague, Mr. LAPHAM, it had lasted so long that no private citizen who was a good Republican could be said to be safe. Mr. MILLER, as possibly Mr. HANNA has heard, has been reintroducing moral ideas into the party, and prevailed upon it to adopt a demand for the extension to the State at large of his notion of the Herkimer Sabbath. But his customary misfortune attended him. After PLATT and RAINES had got through with his moral idea it appeared as a plan for the production of more legalized Sunday drinking than had ever been permitted in the State before. While the political profit of the measure accrued exclusively to the machine, the political odium attached to the original moralist, insomuch that the nomination of him at present for any office in the gift of this State would be nearly equivalent to a gift of the office to the Democrats.

If Mr. HANNA really means to recognize the organization in this State, let him do so unmistakably by offering the nomination to "its trusted leader." There are probably more citizens of this State who yearn to express their sentiments about PLATT by their votes than cherish that desire about any other person. They would be particularly gratified if the Republican Convention should give them that opportunity.

TO COMPLETE THE SCHOOL REFORM.

The Citizens' Committee on Public School Reform has very wisely decided that its task is not completed by the passage of the bill doing away with the Trustee system and putting full responsibility upon the Board of Education, and has resolved to continue in existence to watch the execution of the law.

It is unfortunate that a majority of the board upon which the responsibility has been placed and upon which we must depend for beginning the reform had put itself on record as opposing the change. We ought to be able to assume that they will do their duty under the law, nevertheless, but there cannot be too much attention and interest bestowed upon the subject. The first thing to be done under the new act was the division of the city into not less than fifteen inspection districts, in each of which three Inspectors are to be appointed by the Mayor. The Board of Education has already established the districts to the number of thirty-five, and the Mayor's appointments must be made on the 20th of the present month. Here is one important matter in which no doubt Mayor STRONG will be glad of advice and assistance from those interested in the reform—the selection of these Inspectors. Their duties will be mainly supervisory, but it is important that they should be competent judges of school work, of high character, and interested in the success of the new system.

The Board of Education is authorized to appoint a Superintendent of Schools to take office "on the expiration of the term of the present City Superintendent," but at its first regular meeting in June it must appoint a Superintendent of School Buildings, who will be an important officer, and will, with his assistants, have the functions formerly exercised by the Trustees in respect to schoolhouses. But the most important duty of the board at this June meeting will be the appointment of "as many Assistant Superintendents of Schools as may be necessary."

The City Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendents will constitute a Board of Superintendents of Public Schools of this city, and upon the composition and character of that board will largely depend the success of the reform system. It should be a body of competent, trained, high-minded men, who will work intelligently and sympathetically for the elevation and improvement of the schools, owing their selection only to their fitness and having no object to serve except the benefit of the educational interests of the city.

There is obviously work for the Citizens' Committee and for all who have the good of the schools at heart in seeing that the new system is put in operation with good faith and fidelity to its principles and purposes.

CRITICISING JUDGES.

Judge COWING'S answer to the criticisms of Dr. PARKHURST upon his judicial conduct will be accepted by most fair-minded men, we think, as entirely conclusive. Dr. PARKHURST was moved by zeal as a reformer, added to something of the partisanship of a prosecutor, to chagrin and resentment by what he regarded as the escape from justice of a guilty man. He attributed this to the precipitation with which Judge COWING had dismissed the jury, of which it afterward appeared that a decided majority was in favor of conviction.

Dr. PARKHURST, if we understand him, does not charge that Judge COWING was actuated by sympathy either with this particular prisoner or with the crime of which he was accused. In that case it would perhaps have been wiser to refrain from public criticism. When a Judge's motives are not aspersed, to attack his conduct of a case is to quarrel with the manner in which he has exercised his judicial discretion. Every disappointed prosecutor and every unsuccessful litigant is tempted to do this, but he ought to resist the temptation unless he is prepared to maintain that the Judge is corrupt. Otherwise he is guilty, to the extent of his influence, in disturbing public confidence in the administration of justice, and to do this without grave cause is to do the reverse of a public service.

Dr. PARKHURST, considering this case as a moralist, found it very strong. Judge COWING, considering it as a Judge, found it, as he now explains, "exceedingly weak." If his judgment upon that point were not better than that of a layman, he would not deserve to be on the bench. The presumption is entirely in his favor. Zealous officials have made charges against the City Magistrates similar to that of Dr. PARKHURST against Judge COWING, and with as little support. Here, too, the presumption is with the Magistrates. When the Tammany rapscallions sate in the police courts, the presumption was entirely the other way, and they were reasonably to be suspected of sympathy with crime. But when men of character are exercising judicial functions, it seems to us the duty of good citizens to give them the benefit of every doubt, and of disappointed suitors to refrain from giving public expression to their disappointment.

Patriotism, not politics; no man in the United States will be more deeply and heartily rejoiced at the reform "round-up" made yesterday by President CLEVELAND than THEODORE ROOSEVELT. In party views they are as wide apart as men can be. In devotion to their common country they are as closely united as men can be. Each in his way has done noble service to this cause, and nothing in their respective careers is more honorable.

Evidently the labors of Herren SEIDL and DAMROSCH and ABBEY in Brooklyn have not been in vain. A knowledge of what music really is has been spread deeply all over that city, and even church choir rows, which used to be based on trivialities like the use made of their bright eyes by the soprano and the contralto, and its effect on masculine members of the congregation, have now come to be controversies in criticism, and in these controversies musical methods are discussed with a learning and appreciation that are really astonishing. Formerly these wars were to settle the goodness of singers; now they decide the goodness of singing—which is different. The advance that has been made is well shown by some remarks uttered by the wife of Mr. CHARLES RAAPE, who attends the Lutheran church on Driggs Avenue, of which her husband is a pillar. She says that the choir there has done well to resign, because they sang in a style so absurd that "nobody could ever tell what was coming." First one would sing, then two, and only now and then would the whole choir get together and honestly earn their salaries. As Mrs. RAAPE declares, "that's no way to sing." Mr. RAAPE goes further and insists that the lack of continuous industry shown by the singers proves that they would be more at home in a theatre than in a church, but this is an obvious effort to treat the case in the old moral way, rather than in the new artistic one, and as musical criticism, of course, it cannot be commended. In Brooklyn, as elsewhere, the women are more advanced, artistically, than the men are.

PERSONALS.

—Survivors of the "Grande Armée" are extremely rare. The last of them, perhaps, has just passed away in the person of Joseph Rose, who died at Aubigny, near Bourges, in his one-hundred and third year. A native of Souseme, (Loire et Cher,) he enlisted in 1812, fought in some of Napoleon's later campaigns, and retired as Corporal in 1815, receiving the St. Helena medal. Until within a short time of his death he retained his faculties, and two years ago came up to Paris on the occasion of the Crimean banquet, where he enjoyed himself thoroughly, and chatted with much vivacity about the glorious days of the First Empire. The old man passed his last years happily among the village folk, who were deeply attached to him, and did not end his days in a workhouse.

—Princess Marguerite of Orleans, who was married recently, at Chantilly, to the Duc de Magenta, eldest son of Marshal MacMahon, is described by one who was educated at the same convent with her as very tall and slender, with lovely fair hair and laughing blue eyes. She is rather proud of being considered like the famous Mlle. de Montpensier, who married Lauzun, and does bear a marked resemblance to the portrait by Mignard of that lady in the Duc d'Aumale's collection at Chantilly. At the convent she was very popular, and no distinction whatever was made between her and the other girls. She is a good musician, draws well, and speaks English with very little accent.

—Baron Hirsch once paid what is probably the largest rental for a country house that has ever been given by any one. A few seasons ago he rented for eight weeks Lord Walsingham's historic manor, Merton Hall, in Suffolk, England. For this period he paid 4,000 guineas, which is at the rate of 500 guineas a week. As he did not reside there more than a month, each week of his stay cost him 1,000 guineas for rent alone.

—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria occupies in Paris the fine house in the Avenue Hoche which has just been vacated by Princess Yurieffsky, the morganatic widow of the Czar Alexander II. It was to be let furnished, so that President Faure, acting for the nation, would be able to exercise somewhat unusual hospitality toward the protégé of Russia at a reasonable cost.

—The widow of Paul Lacroix, better known in Paris as "Le Bibliophile Jacob," died recently at Passy in her ninety-first year. She had assisted her husband in many of his literary undertakings, and was herself the author of several novels.

ART NOTES.

—The collection of engravings formed by the late Edwin R. Cope of Germantown was sold recently in Philadelphia. It mainly consisted of portraits and miscellaneous engravings selected by the late owner principally on account of the rarity and fineness of the impressions, and the large majority of them are in the proof state. For more than twenty-five years Mr. Cope was in touch with the leading dealers all over the country, and in that time added to his collection engravings and prints that, in some instances, it is said, cannot be duplicated, either here or in Europe. The catalogue is divided into three parts, the first of which includes only the American, theatrical, and Napoleoniana portraits. There were a number of rare old English folio mezzotints of the time of the Keans, Matthews, and Mrs. Siddons among the theatrical portraits, and the Napoleoniana collection numbered about 300 pictures, many of them claimed to be of the utmost rarity. In compiling the catalogue Stan. V. Henkels, who conducted the sale, did his work with such care and ability that it will probably be found a useful book for future reference.

—J. Denovan Adam, R. S. A., died in Glasgow last month. He made his reputation as a painter of Highland cattle set in Highland landscape; both cattle and landscape were painted with vigor and an eye to effective harmony as well as to striking contrasts of color and light. Born in Glasgow in 1841, he, while still young, accompanied his father, who was also an artist, to London. There he studied art in various schools, including the life class at Langham Chambers. He returned to Scotland about 1870, residing first at Crieff and afterward at Craigmill, near Stirling, where his studio and its surroundings afforded ample room for the picturesque animals he loved to study. He was elected an associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1884 and an academician a few years later, and year after year his pictures formed prominent features of the annual exhibition. In the exhibition now open there are four of his latest works, one of them a large panoramic view of "Balmoral, the Queen's Highland Home."

—The Rose Croix salon is now open in Paris, and is said to be as queer as ever. This is the exhibition of pictures by those who call themselves mystics. It is organized by members of the Order of the Temple and the Grail, of which Sar Peladan is the Grand Master and Comte de Larmandie the Commander. They have never been taken altogether seriously by Paris. While many of the works shown are absurd and eccentric to the utmost degree, there are always some less extreme in style by men whose brushes are directed by a sense of beauty. Those by M. Jean de Caldani, "Hallucination" and "Moine et Embryon"; those by Desrivières, "Galilée" and "Aurore Boréale"; that by M. Pepper, "L'Esprit des Coquelicots," &c., are eccentricities intended to astonish the public. But besides them are works worthy of notice, such as "Ondine," by M. Moreau Neret; "Tête d'Expression," by M. Morisset; "Contemplation Nocturne" and "Sapho," by M. Osbert; "Evocation" and "Naissance Magique," by M. des Gachons; "Tête de Sainte," by M. Maxence; "Les Fantômes" and other drawings by M. Gabriel de Cool.

—Charles Herbert Woodbury, the well-known Boston artist, and his wife, are holding an exhibition of their work in the Art Students' Club at Worcester, Mass. Forty canvases are included in the collection, and about two-thirds of them are by Mr. Woodbury. The subjects are principally from Holland, where the Woodburys have spent their Summers for a number of years past. Mr. Woodbury shows mainly landscapes, some with figures, and genre. Mrs. Woodbury is represented by a number of figure studies, treating the quaint Dutch every-day life.

—Buffalo's Society of Artists has awarded the annual Fellowship Prize to Frank Penfold, for his attractive "Return from the Market," shown at the recent exhibition. There had been a tie between Mr. Penfold's picture and one by Mr. Hitchcock, but as the former had received votes on another canvas, it was concluded to let these count on the final arrangement of the award.

—A portrait of the late Judge Gresham was presented to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals last Monday morning and will be hung in the courtroom. It is the work of Frank M. Pebbles, a Chicago artist, and was ordered by the members of the Federal bar, Henry W. Bishop being in charge of the matter, and is of Judge Gresham a short time previous to his death.

—The Charleston Art Club is holding an exhibition in that city that is attracting considerable attention. Among other things are many paintings in oil and water color and various wood carvings.

OFFICERS OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

Gen. Horace Porter Chosen Commander—The Annual Banquet.

The New-York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, 300 strong, held its annual meeting and banquet at Delmonico's last night. The following officers were elected:

Commander—Gen. Horace Porter; Senior Vice Commander—Lieut. Commander Charles E. McKay, United States Navy, (retired;) Junor Vice Commander—Col. William C. Holbrook; Recorder—A. Noel Blakeman, late United States Navy; Treasurer—Pay Inspector Artrar—Col. Horatio C. King; Chancellor—Capt. Orville W. Leonard; Chaplain—Major Franklin E. Miller. For council, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, Brig. Gen. Thomas Wilson, United States Army; Major William H. Male, Capt. James C. Cooley, late United States Army, and Surgeon Titus Munson Coan, late United States Army.

Gen. Horace Porter presided at the banquet. Some of those present were Gen. J. N. Schofield, late Commander in Chief United States Army; former Rear Admiral Erben, Gen. George S. Greene, who yesterday celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Col. Underhill, ex-Collector of the Port Joel B. Erhardt, Gen. Wager Swayne, Major Land, Gen. Duryea, Major Frank Clemens, Capt. W. N. Leeper, Magistrate Mott, Gen. Asa Bird Gardner, Col. Alfred Wagstaff, Prof. S. S. Packard, Capt. Van Rensselaer, Col. Frank Lovelace, and Job Hedges.

Major Charles A. Woodruff, United States Army, read the paper of the evening on the late Commander in Chief of the Loyal Legion, Major Gen. John Gibbon, and Gen. Egbert L. Viele made a short address reminiscent of Gen. Gibbon.

KRUGER SORRY FOR CHAMBERLAIN.

Persuaded that the Colonial Secretary Has Been Misled.

LONDON, May 6.—The Daily Telegraph tomorrow will publish a dispatch from Pretoria saying that President Krüger of the South African Republic, in the course of a private conversation, expressed keen sympathy for Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his dilemma.

President Krüger declared that he was convinced that Mr. Chamberlain was unaware of the intrigues which were on foot to seize the Transvaal Republic or how deeply implicated in the plot were the guilty persons when he made the speech on the subject at the end of 1895.

They Will Not Sulk.

From The New-Orleans Picayune.

A vast deal has been said about the probable refusal of many silver Democrats to support gold-standard or sound-money candidates, and no doubt some timid politicians are afraid of defection on that account; but there is really very little occasion for alarm in those States which have hitherto remained in the Democratic column. The time-honored doctrines of the party are dearer to the masses in those States than any visionary scheme of monetary reform.

GOV. MORTON WILL SIGN IT

THE GREATER NEW-YORK BILL PROBABLY WILL BECOME LAW.

Brooklyn Consolidationists Urge the Executive to Approve the Measure and Appoint Good Commissioner, And He Intimates that He Will Act Favorably on Their Request—Final Action Will Not Be Taken Until Early Next Week.

ALBANY, May 6.—The prompt signing of the Greater New-York bill was one of the requests made of Gov. Morton to-day. The Governor said the question would receive his early consideration. He added that the anti-consolidationists had until Friday of this week to file briefs against the measure, which would preclude action by him this week.

President James Matthews of the Consolidation League of Brooklyn, George W. Chauncey, a member of the Executive Committee of that organization, and ex-Assemblyman William H. Friday waited upon Gov. Morton at the Executive Chamber this afternoon. Mr. Matthews said:

Governor: We have come to urge you, on behalf of the Brooklyn consolidationists, to sign the Greater New-York bill as soon as possible. We are prepared to furnish you with any information on the subject which you may require, and would be pleased to enlighten you on any point on which you may not be clear.

Gov. Morton replied:

I thank you, gentlemen, but I think I am entirely familiar with the whole question. I have some 700 bills under consideration, and will take up this one you are interested in at the earliest possible moment. The anti-consolidationists have until Friday to file briefs.

President Matthews—There is one thing, Governor, we want especially to impress upon you. In appointing the nine persons which the bill says you shall name as members of the commission which is to prepare a charter for the greater city, we hope you will select men who are in thorough accord with a Greater New-York. These men should be of the highest standing and of the best integrity. Their selection should be entirely free from political influence or consideration. The working out of a Greater New-York is a question which should be treated in a friendly and businesslike manner by the commission to be named, and the men selected should be an assurance that their appointment was made with the sole object of obtaining the desired end in a manner which will be for the best interests of all concerned.

Gov. Morton—I entirely agree with you as to the selection of the Commissioners. The members of such a commission should be men whose names would stand as a guarantee that the object of the commission would be accomplished with the best interests of the people in view.

Mr. Chauncey—We represent the financial interests of Brooklyn, and ask that you give this measure the earliest possible consideration.

Mr. Friday—Governor, I would like a hearing of ten minutes to-morrow in order to file some briefs and documents on this question.

Gov. Morton—A hearing is unnecessary. You may file any briefs with me you may have. They will receive careful consideration.

Afterward Mr. Friday said: "The Governor intimated that he would sign the bill when he said that none but men of the highest standing should be selected as members of the Charter Commission. I think he will act on the measure by Monday or Tuesday of next week. I shall file with the Governor briefs prepared by President Andrew H. Green and Commissioner Parker of the Greater New-York Commission of 1890, in favor of the bill, which was drawn by Commissioner Parker. I shall also file the original petitions of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, and of bankers, brokers, transportation companies, and merchants of Brooklyn, who favor the measure."

WURSTER CALLS ON THE GOVERNOR.

He Starts a Lot of Gossip About Politics and Greater New-York.

ALBANY, May 6.—The visit of Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn to Gov. Morton to-day is looked upon with suspicion in view of the rumors from Brooklyn that certain of the delegates to the St. Louis Convention are inclined to declare themselves favorable to McKinley on the first ballot.

Mayor Wurster and the Governor both declared that the Mayor talked principally on the Flatlands Assessment bill, but both gentlemen went into the Governor's private chamber and remained there for some time. Mr. Wurster urges the measure, asking for its prompt approval, because its provisions go into operation June 1.

One of the strange features of the matter is that while the Mayor was here the bill could not be found, and later search this afternoon failed to discover it among the measures which the Governor has in his hands. Col. Cole, the Governor's private secretary, says that while the bill has not been found, still, it may be among those in the Governor's hands. There is a belief here that it failed to pass both houses, and is, therefore, among the dead bills.

Before departing, Mayor Wurster said that no politics was talked save incidentally. It is known that he "incidentally," while favoring the Flatlands Assessment act, put in a little opposition talk to the Greater New-York bill. This fact brought out the speculation that the announcement of the probable change of front of several Kings County delegates to St. Louis, was to spur the Governor into allowing the Greater New-York bill to die. But this is mere gossip. It is argued that if the Governor did not intend to sign the measure he would hardly be casting about for suitable persons to act as Commissioners under it.

The Governor signed no acts to-day and promises not to sign any until the classification in progress is completed. This will not be until Friday, at the earliest.

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE ELECTION.

George B. Post Again President—The Organization Prosperous.

The annual election of the Architectural League of this city held last night resulted in the choice of the following officers: President—George B. Post; Vice Presidents—Frederic Crowninshield and Daniel C. French; Executive Committee—Class of 1897, Bruce Price; Class of 1899, C. A. Rich, R. W. Gibson, and F. C. Jones.

President Post, in accepting his re-election, said that the league had never been so prosperous as to-day, and it was exerting an influence for good greater than had been anticipated at its formation. He instanced the fact that the league had been called on to pass on the plans which had been submitted by an architect for the erection of a new police station, and its opinion was asked as to the suitability and practicability of the plans, something that had never occurred before.

Mr. Post also reported to the league on the Aldridge bill now pending in Congress, which greatly curtails the autocratic powers of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and which, if passed, would result in throwing open to competition the plans for all Government buildings. This, he said, would result in the construction of buildings for Governmental use which would reflect credit on the architectural art of this country, instead of the miserable specimens of buildings built under the direction of the Supervising Architect. The bill had been reported favorably in both houses of Congress, he said, and the only obstacle to its passage was the difficulty of securing a day for its consideration. If this could be secured, the bill would undoubtedly pass and would receive the sanction of the President.

Formic Acid and the Mango Trick.

From The London Chronicle.

The well-known "mango trick" of the Indian conjurers has hitherto hardly received any explanation which could account for the observed effects, and yet it has been impossible to discred

RIOTING IN ASIA MINOR

KURDS AND ARMENIANS FIGHT ON AKSHEHR AND KONIEH RAILWAY.

Increase in Number of Arrests in Constantinople—Clara Barton Replies to Expressions of Fear that Her Mission Will Fail—Troops Escort Physicians—Those Who Are to be Relieved Make Her Indifferent to Criticism.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 6.—Serious disturbances have taken place at Akshehr, between the Kurds and Armenians who are connected with the work of constructing the railway between Akshehr and Konieh, in Asia Minor, but no details of the rioting have yet been received here.

The number of arrests of Armenians in this city has recently been largely increased.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Miss Clara Barton, in a letter from Constantinople, April 18, to Red Cross officials, received here to-day, disposes of the fears expressed some time ago that her mission would fail because of the opposition of Turkish authorities, and shows that she has no idea of abandoning the work now so successfully begun. Friends, misled by reports of the difficulties she was encountering, had urged her to return, and in reply she writes:

"I have a body of relief on these fields, hundreds of miles away in the mountains, a thousand miles from me, that I could not draw off in six weeks. The best we could all do would be to abandon 10,000 poor, sick, suffering wretches to a fate that ought to shock the entire world. Dying, sick, foodless, naked, and not one doctor and no medicine among them—whole cities scourged—and left to their fate, to die without a hand raised, save the three or four resolute missionaries, tired, worn, God-serving at their posts until they drop. The civilized world running over with skilled physicians, and not one there; no one to arrange to get them there, to pay expenses, take special charge, and thus make it possible for them to go.

"And we, seeing the state of things, holding in our grasp the relief we had been weeks preparing and organizing in anticipation of this, to turn back, draw off our helpers, send back the doctors already started, give all up, because somebody had said something, the press had circulated it, the world had believed it, our disappointed committees had lost heart and grown sore struggling with an occupation rather new to them, and the people had given alarm and failed to sustain them. Was this all there was of us? No purpose of our own? On 'Change, like the price of wheat on the market? In the name of God and humanity, this field must be carried, these people must be rescued, skill, care, medicines, and food for the sick must reach them.

"And it is a glad sight to my soul to think of Turkish troops taking these bands of doctors on to Marash. They have done it, and are at this very hour marching on with them to their fields of labor. What does one care for criticism, disapproval, or approval under circumstances like these? Don't be troubled. We can carry it. We are fair financiers, not dismayed, and, God helping, can save our hospitals."

Miss Barton reports Dr. Hubbell's party at Marash, and Mr. Wistar's at Orfa. She says it is impossible to describe the joy of the desolate people in welcoming the relief parties.

AUBREY BEARDSLEY GRAVELY ILL.

Denunciation of His Work Made Extravagant His Admirers' Praise.

BRUSSELS, May 6.—Aubrey Beardsley, the English artist, is in this city suffering from a pulmonary complaint, which his physicians fear may terminate fatally. Friends are constanly watching at his bedside.

Aubrey Beardsley is not a man of genius, but he is attacked as if he were, and extreme denunciation of his work makes extravagant the partiality of its admirers. He studied the art of Japan, which is the most modern invention to art lovers of the Western world, and let it filter through his mind, which is youthful, ardent, and sincere, or too inexperienced to be reserved.

He had no classical training. Born at Brighton in 1874, the son of a widow whom his wages as a clerk in a shop helped to support, he drew for his own amusement figures which were like the childish "bonshommes" praised by Töpffer not because they were well drawn, but because they had expression. Aubrey's friends thought that if he could be molded he might become an artist like Burne-Jones, whom young Englishmen who are not irredeemable Philistines revere. Aubrey went with a friend to Burne-Jones's studio one Sunday, saw the great painter, showed his work to him, and was encouraged to continue. Summed up by a phrase: "I never encourage art aspirations, but I would not discourage yours," Burne-Jones advised Beardsley to study art if he starved.

Beardsley took lessons at a school, and the first work which he offered for sale was a success. It was pre-Raphaelism in grotesque. There were lines of initial simplicity, deep shadows, and a startling effect. If one had no art education, one said of Beardsley's pictures that they were absurd; if one had technical training in art, one said that they were skillful, admired their economy in line and space, and praised the richness of the candelabra, flowers, and jewels which the artist made white on the black background of a Cinderella scene.

Beardsley captivated Lane, the publisher of London, whom young artists interest most intensely, and made the oddity, the artistic oddity, of "The Yellow Book" agreeable to those whom ideas that are not conventional do not shock or exasperate. The young artist, then, had the honor of being caricatured. He illustrated marvelously Macmillan's reprint of the "Morte d'Arthur," Oscar Wilde's "Salome," and posters which, even if Beardsley's detractors can be right in saying that they are not artistic, are extremely effective posters, capturing attention and retaining it.

Beardsley is tall, thin, pale, overworked as the editor of The Savoy, for which he made illustrations and wrote an impossible romance, and his face, posed like a Gothic gargoyle by a sympathetic artist and reproduced in many journals, has made a lasting impression.

A DEFENDER OF CECIL RHODES.

Denial that He Has Placed Himself at the Mercy of Chamberlain.

LONDON, May 6.—The Globe publishes a dispatch denying the statements made by The Standard that Cecil Rhodes has telegraphed to Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, that he places himself in Mr. Chamberlain's hands unreservedly; that he offers to resign his membership in the Privy Council and to retire from the Directorship of the British South Africa Company, and that he agrees to return to England at once if Mr. Chamberlain advises him to do so.

The facts are, The Globe says, that the Board of Directors of the British South Africa Company already holds the resignations of Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit, but has not yet decided whether or not it will accept them. The matter is now being considered by the board.

VIENNA'S MUNICIPAL CRISIS.

Strohbach Accepts Election, but Will Readily Yield to Lueger.

VIENNA, May 6.—The municipal crisis which has been prolonged by the repeated election of Dr. Lueger, the anti-Semite leader, to the office of Burgomaster of Vienna, and his rejection by the Emperor was ended this morning by the action of the Municipal Council in electing Herr Strohbach, a prominent Vienna merchant, to the office.

Herr Strohbach, upon being officially informed of his election, said that he would accept the office, but declared that he would quit the post the moment that Dr. Lueger should demand it.

Great Britain and Canada Steamers.

LONDON, May 6.—Tenders for steamers to be used in the new transatlantic service between Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada were advertised for in the London newspapers this morning. In response to the advertisements, a number of interested persons applied at the Canadian Office to-day for information as to the conditions governing the acquisition of vessels by the managers of the new enterprise.

CUBANS WON A GREAT VICTORY.

Spanish Reports of Cacarapiara Disproved—Punta Brava Burned.

HAVANA, May 6.—Details of the Cacarapiara fight have been received and show that the Cubans won a great victory and were not defeated, as the Spanish official report stated. Maceo was not present.

The insurgents numbered 2,000, under Delgado and Sorcarras, and occupied a strong fortified position. Their position was attacked by Spaniards, under Gen. Inclan, who were repulsed repeatedly. Finally, the insurgents charged and drove the Spaniards, the latter retreating to Bahia Honda, and being continually harassed.

The Spanish loss was about 200 killed and nearly 300 wounded. The insurgent loss was slight, owing to the protection of hills. Gen. Bernall has been recalled, and it is said, will be court-martialed for failing to arrive in time to aid Gen. Inclan.

The fire at Punta Brava was very destructive. The entire town was burned. The glare was seen in Havana and caused great excitement. Two forts surrendered to the insurgents. The Spanish commander has been arrested by Weyler's orders, and, it is said, will be court-martialed and shot.

CUBA'S SAD SANITARY STATE.

Yellow Fever Among Recruits from Spain and Smallpox Spreading.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The United States Marine Hospital Service Inspector at Santiago de Cuba, in his latest official report, says:

"Yellow fever is still raging among the new recruits (from Spain) and the Government has at last seen the wisdom of building separate barracks, where the sick from this fever are now confined."

United States Consul Hyatt at the same port reports to the State Department:

"Smallpox is epidemic in many parts of Eastern Cuba, and, between the lack of sanitary discipline and moving troops, bids fair to continue until, between the disease and vaccination, the culture field is exhausted."

The significance of these reports at a time when Cuba is healthier than at any other portion of the year indicates what is to be expected when the hot season advances and the full effects of the neglect incidental to the revolution commence to operate.

HOUSES BURNED AT ESPERANZA.

Rainy Season Sets in and Showers Occur Everywhere in Cuba.

HAVANA, May 6.—An attack has been made by insurgents upon the town of Esperanza, near Cienfuegos, and fourteen houses have been burned. The Spanish garrison made a brave defense, driving off the rebels and preventing the entire destruction of the town.

Col. Parejla, with a detachment of troops, pursued the rebels to the zone of Cienfuegos. The insurgents lost nineteen men killed and one of their number was taken prisoner. The Spaniards lost only one man killed.

The rainy season has set in, and heavy showers are reported from all parts of the island.

SHAH AND CZAR ARE FRIENDS.

Muzaffer-ed-Deen Promises Amicable Relations with Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 6.—The most cordial communications have been exchanged between the Czar and Muzaffer-ed-Deen, the recently proclaimed Shah of Persia. These communications are looked upon as augurring well for the future relations between the Governments of the two countries.

Muzaffer-ed-Deen, in informing the Czar of the death of the late Shah, Nasr-ed-Deen, said that it would be his first duty to foster and develop friendly relations with Russia.

THE POPE'S HEALTH IS VIGOROUS.

He Celebrates Mass and Gives a Reception to Many Persons.

ROME, May 6.—The latest reports concerning the physical condition of the Pope state that he is in vigorous health.

He celebrated mass to-day in the presence of hundreds of pilgrims, and afterward held a reception, at which a large number of persons were present.

Transvaal Sentences to be Reduced.

JOHANNESBURG, May 6.—The Digger's News says that the sentences imposed upon the convicted members of the Reform Committee will be reduced to nominal fines, that part of the sentences prescribing imprisonment and subsequent banishment being revoked.

Illness of Cardinal Bianchi.

LONDON, May 6.—The Daily Chronicle tomorrow will publish a dispatch from Rome saying that Cardinal Angelo Bianchi, Bishop of Palestrina, Pro-Datary of his Holiness, is suffering from an attack of apoplexy, and that his condition is serious.

Col. North's Death Due to Syncope.

LONDON, May 6.—The inquest held over the body of Col. North, the "nitrate king," who died suddenly in the office of the Guano Syndicate yesterday, has shown that his death was caused by syncope.

Italians Withdraw from Adigrat.

ROME, May 6.—The Government has received advices stating that the Italian forces have withdrawn from Adigrat.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—A communication from the Carpenters and Joiners' Union of Winnipeg, Manitoba, published in The Liverpool Mercury, advises mechanics and laborers not to emigrate to Manitoba.

—M. Cambon, French Ambassador to Turkey, has received from the Sultan the decoration of the Imperial Order of Medjidieh.

—The Rev. George P. Knapp, the American missionary expelled from Bitlis, has arrived at Constantinople.

—The Prince of Wales's yacht Britannia arrived at Cowes from the Mediterranean yesterday.

Trial Trip of the Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The United States steamship Brooklyn will have its trial trip in about a month, provided the preliminary trip of that ship justifies it. The Cramps have advised the Navy Department that they propose taking the ship out for a run in about a week, and if no changes of any importance are required in the machinery, the official board for observing the qualities of the vessel may be detailed in three or four weeks. There is much interest in the contract trial trip of the Brooklyn, and the experts expect that another speed "record" will be made with the vessel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 6.—The business portion of the village of Modesto, forty miles south of here, was burned last night. Loss, $30,000.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 6.—The Moosic Knitting Company's mill, at Moosic, was burned today. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $16,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—1:20 A. M.—18 James Street; A. Gleising, painter; no damage.
—2:30 A. M.—222 West Thirty-third Street; Sarah Thompson; tenement; damage trifling.
—4:40 A. M.—7 East Ninety-third Street; Harry Hofheimer; dwelling; damage, $36,000.
—5:15 A. M.—9 Pell Street; tenement; damage trifling.
—10:30 A. M.—363 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Adolph Hesse; dwelling; damage $10.
—11:45 A. M.—650 Fifth Street; Samuel Cearing; damage, $20.
—4:50 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; Charles Bailey; dwelling; damage $50.
—7 P. M.—127 West Sixty-seventh Street; Elizabeth Barker; damage trifling.
—7:25 P. M.— 2,357 Seventh Avenue; Pascal & Mack; damage $100.
—7:30 P. M.—217 Cherry Street; Mary Marsh; flat; damage $10.
—7:30 P. M.—137 Canal Street; Louis Robinowitz; damage slight.
—7:40 P. M.—1,548 First Avenue; Jacob Schlesinger; damage, $10.
—10:15 P. M.—483 Greenwich Street, vacant tenement house; damage, $10.
—10:50 P. M.—Lighter Columbia, Pier 14, North River, Greenpoint Lighterage Company, owner; damage, $10,000.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Italia, (Ger.,) Martens, Naples April 21, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Stalheim, (Norw.,) Schwings, Hamburg April 16, with mdse to Simpson, Spence & Young.

A. P. A. RAKES M'KINLEY

HE DECLINED TO BE QUESTIONED BY ORDER OF PROSCRIPTIVES.

Judge Stevens of the Supreme Council Says the Ohioan Was the Only Recusant—Presidential Candidates in This and Other States Responded—Alleged Treachery to His Alleged Electors by the Former Governor of Ohio.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Judge J. H. D. Stevens, member of the American Protective Association, Supreme Council, which is to meet here next week, discredits the stories circulated by American Protective Association papers that there is to be a stormy meeting of the board here. He denies that at a recent meeting of the Advisory Board any candidates for President were eulogized, but he admits that the records of some of them were gone over and the facts discovered were reported upon. The board reported its findings by circular to the order throughout the United States.

The facts discovered about McKinley were not hearsay, but were obtained by affidavits from responsible men, and the reports will be placed before the Supreme Council next week.

"The facts are," said Judge Stevens, "that an invitation was extended to anybody and everybody who desired to furnish evidence against any of the Presidential candidates. We sought interviews with each of the candidates themselves, and with their managers. We gave McKinley and his managers ample opportunity to inform the committee as to his standing relative to the principles of the order.

"Now, I want to say this. Here and in New-York and elsewhere, all the Presidential candidates except McKinley volunteered to appear before us and granted us cordial interviews when we called on them. They offered to do everything they could to facilitate the work. Now, what was the conduct of Gen. Grosvenor, the McKinley manager here? A committee, of which I was at the head, went to see Gen. Grosvenor at the Capitol. A Congressman, a friend of ours, went in the House and informed Gen. Grosvenor that we would like to see him. He absolutely refused to see or talk with us, even when informed that the majority of those in attendance were McKinley men. He said he would telegraph to McKinley about the matter. The statement that we did not give Gen. Grosvenor a chance to talk with us is false.

"The evidence upon which the report against McKinley is based has not and will not be made public until it is given to the full board. We have no fear that our report will not be adopted by the council when laid before it. We have sworn affidavits to substantiate every charge we have made.

"We did not go at this business like a lot of schoolboys. We did not make up a report on stories, but we made it up on sworn affidavits which will satisfy the Supreme Council."

"Is it a fact that when the committee first met here, you and others Western members were for McKinley?"

"Yes, that is a fact, and I could not be convinced for a long time that the charges against him would not prove true, and did not submit to the conclusion reached by the other members of the board until a full investigation had produced such evidence as I considered sufficient to act upon.

"In connection with the matter of affidavits, I will say that we have one as to McKinley's relations to the A. P. A. in Ohio from the Rev. Adam Fawcett, now a minister at Portage, Wis., and formerly in Columbus."

The full charges against McKinley will not be made public now, but it is learned that the majority of the accusations are that while he was governor of Ohio he discriminated against A. P. A. men in appointments, and that he has pandered to Catholic influences.

The A. P. A. committeemen say that the A. P. A. elected McKinley Governor of the State the last time, and that when they asked for some of the offices he seemed to show fear of recognizing the order in any way.

QUERIES FOR EX-SENATOR PLATT.

Answers to Those Asking About His Attitude Toward McKinley.

Ex-Senator T. C Platt received the following dispatch from Charles W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic, last night:

The Republic would be gratified if you would wire your opinion of your State's preference for Vice President in the event of McKinley's nomination. If you cannot name the man, please indicate location and qualification.

To this Mr. Platt replied:

The delegates from the State of New-York do not consider the nomination of McKinley possible. They are for Morton for President, and have no candidate for Vice President.

Another dispatch received by Mr. Platt last night was signed by James Gordon Bennett and was as follows:

Will you vote for McKinley at St. Louis if Gov. Morton withdraws? If not McKinley, whom will you favor?

To this Mr. Platt replied:

I have your dispatch asking if I will vote for McKinley if Gov. Morton withdraws. Gov. Morton will not withdraw, and I have no second choice.

The Morton managers and the anti-McKinley men generally are hoping that to-day's convention in Indiana will result directly or indirectly in placing ex-President Harrison in the field for the Presidential nomination.

Ex-Senator Platt got a dispatch from John C. New at Indianapolis last night, stating that in all probability the ex-President would address the convention. This pleased Mr. Platt's friends very much, for they figured that if the ex-President put in an appearance at the convention and advocated sound money it would prevent any instructions for McKinley.

It is a curious fact that the very men who fought so hard to defeat Gen. Harrison for renomination at Minneapolis in 1892 are now looking to Gen. Harrison as perhaps the only man whose candidacy would interrupt the onward march of McKinley. It is not that they love Gen. Harrison less, but they hate Major McKinley more.

Mr. Platt disputed the story that four Brooklyn delegates to St. Louis are for McKinley. He said he had assurances from three of the alleged McKinley men during the day that they were not for McKinley. He said also that the fourth man, Mr. Willis, had always favored the nomination of ex-President Harrison.

But there was an ominous rumor about the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night tending to show that Platt is going to have very hard work keeping all his delegates in the anti-McKinley column. It was to the effect that Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn had started on a Western trip which would include a visit to Canton, Ohio, the home of Major McKinley.

James S. Clarkson was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel still booming Senator Allison. Col. Swords, the handsome Sergeant at Arms of the Republican National Committee, was also at the hotel, and he was also booming Allison.

Timothy E. Byrnes of Minneapolis, the Sergeant at Arms of the convention, was here also. He consulted with Mr. Clarkson, who is Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Printing of the National Committee, about various details of the arrangements. Mr. Byrnes said everything was in very good working order, and that everybody would be satisfied with the distribution of tickets.

J. Sloat Fassett, who has become partially reconciled with Thomas C. Platt, was also at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night.

INDIANA YET UNDECIDED.

Gen. Harrison Will Address the State Convention To-day.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 6.—On the eve of the State Convention the question of whether or not the delegates at large shall be instructed for McKinley is somewhat in doubt, largely because it seems to be a matter of indifference with the delegates. Left to themselves, they probably would instruct, and Chairman Gowdy of the State Committee, is doing what he can to have the instructions put through. Leading Republicans, however, talk against instructions on the ground that McKinley is safe anyhow, and there is no use of stirring up bad feeling in the State by forcing through instructions.

The Committee on Rules and Permanent Organization of the convention this evening sent a sub-committee to Gen. Harrison's home with an invitation to address the convention, and this invitation was accepted. He probably will make his speech shortly after the body organizes. What effect his presence and talk will have upon the proposition to instruct is problematical.

Two McKinley conferences of delegates were held to-day, one this morning to "feel the pulse," and one this afternoon to make a "count of noses" and check up how the delegations in each county stood. This could not be done very thoroughly, for only about two-thirds of the counties were represented. The conference did, however, appoint a committee from each district to arrange to capture the Committee on Resolutions at the district meetings to-night.

A committee was appointed to prepare the resolution of instruction for McKinley. This it did, and the draft was approved by the afternoon meeting. It was agreed that if the Committee on Resolutions could be captured, the resolution should be inserted as a part of the platform, and if not, it should be offered as a minority report from the committee.

The meetings of the district delegations to-night made their selections for members of the Resolutions, Rules and Organization, and Credential Committees, as well as of Vice Presidents and Assistant Secretaries of the convention. These committees met immediately after their selection and the Platform Committee was in session until a late hour. Most of its discussion was on the McKinley resolutions and the details of planks on State issues.

Upon National questions there was no disagreement. The platform begins with a preamble of some length pointing out the weaknesses of the Democratic Administration, denouncing its tendency toward a revenue tariff, calling attention to the bond sales, and holding it responsible for the business depression of the past three years. The tariff plank declares for a thorough protective policy, supplemented by the reciprocity idea.

The currency plank declares for sound money, with an added clause pronouncing flatly against the free coinage of silver. While it does not mention the gold standard, it does not waste many words about bimetallism and an international agreement.

McKINLEY AND SILVER.

California Believes in Protection and Free Coinage.

Lieutenant Governor—JOHN C. LYNCH of San Bernardino.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 6.—The California Republican Convention to-day declared for free silver coinage, and, singularly enough, sent the son of President Grant to St. Louis to advocate that doctrine. The convention also instructed its delegates to support Major McKinley for President. He is entirely satisfactory to the 16 to 1 people.

The financial plank of the platform is as follows:

We favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the making of silver, as well as gold, a legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

The final plank was as follows:

A delegate to the National Convention is charged with a public trust—with the execution of the public mandate. William McKinley of Ohio is the choice of the people of the State of California for the nomination for President of the United States; therefore we indorse him for such nomination, and our delegates are hereby instructed to vote for him and to use their best endeavors to procure his nomination.

George A. Knight of San Francisco was of the opinion that the McKinley pledge in the platform was not strong enough. He therefore read the following amendment, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of California, while recognizing the eminent worth and fitness of each of the distinguished statesmen of their party whose names have been mentioned as aspirants for the Presidential nomination at St. Louis, and while pledging in advance the Electoral vote of the Golden State to the Republican nominee, whoever he may be, hereby declare that the emphatic sentiment of California is in favor of the nomination of that wise and able statesman, that pure and unsullied patriot, that tried and true American, that peerless champion of protection, William McKinley of America, and the delegates from this State are hereby directed and instructed to work and vote for the success of said William McKinley as long as there are prospects of his nomination.

U. S. Grant of San Diego, son of the late President Grant; John D. Spreckels, George Knight of San Francisco, and Lionel A. Sheldon of Los Angeles were elected delegates at large to St. Louis.

John C. Lynch of San Bernardino was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation.

G. R. PASSFIELD WAS NOT INDORSED.

He Says Mayor Wurster Wants Only Friends in Office.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn is said to have used some harsh language Tuesday, when George R. Passfield of the Thirteenth Ward called on him to get his indorsement for the position of Assessor. The story came out at a meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Republican Association Tuesday night. This meeting, it is said, was called for the purpose of indorsing Mr. Passfield for Assessor.

Mr. Passfield began the proceedings by saying: "This meeting was called for the purpose of indorsing me, but circumstances have altered the case, and I will not propose the resolutions which I had prepared. I regret that certain things have transpired which lead me to think that it is not advisable to offer them."

The name of John C. Knaup was then suggested for Assessor, and Mr. Passfield said:

"Before that is passed, I think it would be advisable to explain matters in detail, and point out why I did not ask for your indorsement. I visited the Mayor in company with a personal friend, Mr. Henry A. Powell, yesterday, and was received by him in anything but a gentlemanly way. He said to me: 'Indorse you? No. Take you into consideration? No! Appoint you, Passfield! No. We want our friends.' I said to the Mayor: 'I am astonished to hear that from you, Mr. Mayor. As a Republican, it is something I did not expect from you.' Mayor replied, 'the men that voted against me and voted against the administration I will not recognize.' I replied that I thought that a poor policy for a Republican Mayor who has spoken for harmony. The Mayor then surprised me by saying angrily:

"'I do not want harmony; I am not looking for harmony.'"

After Mr. Passfield had told this story, the association indorsed Mr. Knaup. Mr. Knaup, it is said, worked hard for Mayor Wurster during his campaign.

For Safety in City Streets.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I desire to second the "Plea for Pedestrians," made by your correspondent in to-day's TIMES. Being both aged and having impaired eyesight, I have long found it necessary to rely somewhat upon my good hearing for safety in crossing our crowded thoroughfares. But now that useful means of warning ceases to serve me. Swift and noiseless as the deadly "snake in the grass" the cyclist steals upon the unlucky pedestrian, and the blow comes before the word.

Recently I was crossing Madison Avenue at Forty-second Street, on the south side of the street, when, having just raised my foot to plant it upon the sidewalk, I was struck down by a blow from behind. Fortunately I was unhurt, and, rising quickly, I saw a young woman dismounted from her wheel and making haste to get away with it. To my indignant protest she shouted as she made off, "I couldn't help it." There is a fall of twelve feet in the grade of Madison Avenue from Forty-first Street to Forty-second Street. If on a descending grade the wheel riders cannot check the speed of their wheels they should dismount and walk their steeds down hill. I would suggest that a city ordinance should require this precaution in our streets. ANOTHER PEDESTRIAN.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1896.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—ALBEMARLE—John E. Hudson of Boston.
—EVERETT—Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg.
—PLAZA—Senator Frank J. Cannon of Utah.
—BUCKINGHAM—R. Hall McCormick of Chicago.
—CAMBRIDGE—Capt. A. Heese of the German Embassy at Washington.
—PARK AVENUE—Major J. B. Burbank and Capt. S. E. Blunt, United States Army.
—HOLLAND—B. F. Jones of Pittsburg, James H. Hoyt of Cleveland, and Eugene Tompkins of Boston.
—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman William Whiting of Massachusetts and Prof. A. Harkness of Providence.
—HOFFMAN—Judge William D. Dickey of Newburg, John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, and Congressman George N. Southwick of Albany.
—WINDSOR—Ex-Congressman Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania, John W. Doane and Norman B. Ream of Chicago, and Hugh K. Norman of Newport.
—WALDORF—His Excecllency Min-yong-hwan and his Excellency Yun-chi-ho of Seoul, Corea; ex-Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin, and Hugh C. Wallace of Tacoma, Washington.

For the Princeton-Harvard Baseball Game

At Princeton Saturday, May 9, the Pennsylvania Railroad will run a special train, leaving New-York at 1 P. M.; Jersey City, 1:14 P. M.; returning at the close of the game. Fare for the round trip, $2.00. Tickets good only on special train.—Adv.

HOPES OF SILVER MEN

PLANNING FOR AN ELECTION OF PRESIDENT BY THE HOUSE.

Basing Their Figures on an Expected Bolt at St. Louis and Two Conventions at Chicago—A Prediction that Mr. Cleveland Will Be the Democratic Candidate—Mr. Harrity Says the Chicago Platform Will Speak for Sound Money.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—A prominent "silverite" just from Washington, who did not care to be quoted by name, said today: "There will be a bolt in the Republican Convention in St. Louis, and there will be two conventions in Chicago, each of which will proclaim itself the regular organization. Then there will be a silver convention, and the greatest political campaign ever seen or heard of. We have 3,000,000 votes in the country, and we have a perfect organization.

"Now, mark another thing. If there be two conventions in Chicago, the gold convention will nominate Grover Cleveland. This is not idle talk. I do not think the Republicans will nominate McKinley, though it looks that way now. I hear there is a coming combination on Harrison, who could take the wind out of McKinley's sails by drawing off at least 40 per cent. of the Ohio delegates. However, this is only an opinion."

"Do the bimetallists expect to win a majority of the Electoral College?"

"Well, they have not raised their hopes that high yet. We will be satisfied to throw the election into the House. We will have the votes of twenty-six States. We will carry Michigan. We can throw Indiana to the Democrats. We can do the same in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. We have the votes in New-York to throw the electoral vote either way, and, if you doubt it, ask Mr. Platt. We can give New-Jersey to the Republicans.

"This is what the campaign will be like, and we feel confident that we can throw the election into the House of Representatives. The silver campaign is not dying out. It has been manipulated with great political sagacity. Both old parties will declare for gold, and we have deemed it good politics to make it sure that the Republicans would do that. I wish I could be assured as well of the success of the Democratic end."

National Chairman W. F. Harrity will leave the city to-morrow to make the final arrangements in Chicago for the convention. When it was repeated to him that there was a rumor of two conventions in Chicago, he said:

"I have no good reason to believe there will be two conventions in Chicago. There may be differences among the delegates, but I hope they will die out after the nomination. The sound-money idea is growing in force, and there are yet sixty days until the convention. You see, the Ohio platform was so unsatisfactory that the opponents of McKinley went in the strong gold standard, and compelled such a strong declaration all around that the issue has been clearly defined. The Chicago Convention will declare for a gold standard, and I find in the party a revival of hope. A few months ago the leading men in the party did not see much chance for Democratic success, but now they think differently."

"Do you think there will be a bolt in Chicago?"

"I have no reason to say so or think so. Still, it is possible. The silver people will have considerable force."

"What proportion of strength do you calculate for them?"

"They will have at least one-third. I can see no reason to deny the truth, and one-third is an awfully strong minority in a Democratic convention, because it will take a two-thirds vote to nominate. It is possible the third will bolt. I am sure the party will declare for gold. By the party I mean the regular organization. What the silver faction may do I cannot say. It may bolt, and it may not. It may or may not be true that it has already arranged a meeting place. I know nothing of such arrangements, and have no reason to expect anything of the kind."

Then the question was put to Mr. Harrity whether or not in the event of such a split the regular gold Democrats would name Mr. Cleveland as a candidate.

"I do not know," was the answer. "I have no reason to think that he will be chosen." He continued:

"Personally, it is my opinion that Mr. Cleveland would not accept a third term nomination. I have never heard him express his views on the subject. I have never discussed it with him, but I have talked with him on other questions so near to this that he could easily have introduced it had he so desired. At the same time I am frank to say that I have never heard him say he would refuse a nomination, and what he would do in the event of being named I really and truly could not tell you. I do not think he would consent to become a candidate."

"Has he been mentioned?"

"Well, yes, in many ways and at many times, but not in general way."

"So far as you know, it has not been decided as the wisdom of the party managers that if the organization shall divide on the money issue Mr. Cleveland should be the standard bearer of the gold people?"

"I have no such information."

Direct information concerning the expectations of the Republicans as regards convention difficulties with the silver people was impossible to obtain. A few of the local leaders who keep more or less in touch with public affairs declined to go into a subject so much out of their depth.

MAY LOSE THE CONVENTION.

Only a Small Portion of the Chicago Guarantee Fund Paid In.

CHICAGO, May 6.—An editorial article in a local Democratic paper is to the effect that the real purpose of the meeting here Friday of the sub-committee of the Democratic National Committee is to determine whether or not the National Convention shall be held in Chicago.

The article asserts that the financial pledges upon which the convention was given to Chicago have not been redeemed; that of the $30,000 which should have been deposited to the order of the National Committee in installments between April 1 and May 1 only $10,000 has been forthcoming, while $10,000 more should be deposited within the next three weeks; that not another dollar has been furnished and that the local lists promising subscriptions have not been collected.

Joseph Donnersberger, Treasurer of the local committee, admitted to-day the substantial accuracy of these allegations. He exhibited a telegram from National Chairman Harrity saying, "Was deposit made on April 21 and May 1 as per promises made to our committee? Am disappointed at not having heard from you."

To this the committee was compelled to reply in the negative. Mr. Donnersberger added: "The situation is this: We pledged $40,000. Of this we have paid over $10,000 and have $4,000 more in hand. The total subscription is $26,000, so that even if we collect every cent already subscribed there is $14,000 more to come from somewhere. We will have a meeting to-morrow to decide what is to be done, and Friday morning all those who signed the bond will meet and determine how the deficit is to be made up. When we were in Washington, and before we had agreed to sign that bond, we telegraphed to Chicago asking whether it would be safe for us to do so. A reply was received to the effect that we should go ahead and sign and that the subscriptions would be all right. We do not look at it in that light to-day. Our business men here do not refuse us outright, but they do not seem to realize the situation. I must admit that I am discouraged, but, still, I think we will pull out all right in the end. All depends on the meeting Friday morning."

WILL FAVOR SOUND MONEY.

Senator Gorman's Opinion of the Chicago Platform.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—The Democratic State Central Committee to-day decided to hold the State Convention in Baltimore June 10 to select delegates to the National Convention at Chicago.

Senator Gorman was on hand, and directed the work of the committee. The Senator will not, however, he maintains, go to Chicago, either as a delegate or in any other capacity. Replying to an interrogatory as to the probable action of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago on the currency question, Senator Gorman said:

"That question will, in my opinion, cut no figure in the campaign this year. Both parties will adopt the same sort of resolution on the currency question, and both the Democratic Convention at Chicago and the Republican Convention at St. Louis will favor sound money, or, in other words, that the present gold standard be maintained. Both parties will, in their platforms, oppose free coinage, and therefore that question will not enter into the National contest this year."

In answer to another question, the Senator said:

"Of course, there will be a contest at Chicago over the money plank, as well as over other parts of the platform, just as there have been in the past, but the sound-money advocates will undoubtedly win. The sound-money Democrats need have no fear, as far as I can foretell. Their party platform and their candidates will be such that they can support both with consistency."

WILL SPEAK FOR SOUND MONEY.

New-Jersey Democratic Convention to Meet To-day.

TRENTON, N. J., May 6.—The Democratic State Convention to elect delegates to the Chicago Convention will be held in this city to-morrow.

It is said the temporary organization of the convention will not be effected without a struggle. The committee which was appointed to select a temporary Chairman has agreed upon former Speaker James J. Bergen of Somerset County. He is also slated for permanent Chairman.

The Hudson County delegation is opposed to Bergen, and wants Assemblyman John Wahl Queen for temporary Chairman. He was the leader of the Democratic minority in the Assembly last session, and made a good record, and his friends intend to fight for him to-morrow.

It is said that the delegates at large will be Allan L. McDermott of Jersey City, United States Senator James Smith of Newark, Frederick Marsh of Elizabeth, and Judge Howard Carrow of Camden.

The platform to be adopted will declare for sound money.

The State Committee met this evening. Senator James Smith was elected Chairman in place of E. F. C. Young, resigned.

Tennessee for Free Silver.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 6.—The State Democratic Convention to nominate three Judges of the Court of Chancery-Appeals met to-day and completed its work in ten minutes. The present incumbents were unanimously renominated. They are S. F. Wilson, R. M. Barton, and M. H. Neal. The convention to nominate a Governor and Presidential Electors and select delegates to Chicago will meet to-morrow. The convention seems overwhelmingly in favor of free silver.

BOY DRANK CARBOLIC ACID.

Found Unconscious in Central Park—Recovery Unlikely.

An unknown lad about eighteen years old attempted suicide in Central Park yesterday morning by taking carbolic acid. He was hurried to the Presbyterian Hospital, where it was said that his chances for recovery were slight.

He is unconscious and delirious and his name cannot be learned. He was dressed in a rough sack suit, wore a pink shirt with a turn-down collar, and a pink bow, lace shoes, and a black derby hat. Nothing was found in his pockets but a card with the name John D. King, Southampton, Suffolk County, L. I., and a photograph of a rather pretty girl apparently twelve years old, and underneath it was written in boyish handwriting "Ma Honey."

Park Policeman Powers heard the boy groaning and went over to where he was seated, at the upper end of the Fifty-ninth Street pond. He noticed the acid marks upon his vest and found a bottle which had contained carbolic acid beside him.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Jose Carlos Mexia.

Ex-Judge José Carlos Mexia, prominent as a Mexican jurist, legislator, and journalist, died of heart disease Tuesday in Chicago. He went to Chicago as official interpreter for Guatemala at the World's Fair. His brother, Gen. Mexia, is a resident officer at the City of Mexico.

Ex-Judge Mexia was born in Vera Cruz in 1837. When twenty-two years old he was admitted to the bar at the Mexican capital. He was made Judge of the District of Elvia in 1861. After the triumph of the republican parties, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Superior Court in the First District of the Republic of Mexico.

For a decade from 1869, Mr. Mexia was Secretary of the Claims Commission in Washington. He then became Chief Clerk of the Interior Department for the State of Nicaragua. He served as Consul to San Francisco and to Liverpool, and also served on the Mexican Commission to adjudicate British-Mexican claims.

Robert E. Taylor.

Robert E. Taylor, a prominent lawyer and ex-Recorder of Poughkeepsie, and for years a Trustee of Vassar College and Secretary of the Board of Trustees, died suddenly at his home, in Poughkeepsie, last night, from apoplexy. He was found in his office, where he had been stricken and died a few hours later.

He was a Director and attorney for the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank and President of the Euterpe Club and a member of the University Club of this city.

Mr. Taylor was a brother-in-law of Harry Taylor, President of the War College, at Newport, R. I., and also a brother-in-law of "Fighting Bob" Ev

WHEELMEN HAVE RIGHTS

CAN RIDE ON THE MAIN DRIVE OF THE PARKWAY IF THEY WISH.

At Least the Chief Consul of the State Says They Can Under a Ruling of the Law—If Any Cyclist Is Arrested for Riding on the Drive the New-York Division Will Pledge Him Its Support.

When Park Commissioner Woodruff of Brooklyn issued that order making it obligatory on the part of wheelmen to use the cycle path and not the main driveway in the Ocean Parkway it stirred up a lot of cyclists, including J. B. Potter, the Chief Consul of the State division of the league. Mr. Potter is a lawyer, and he talks from that standpoint when he says that the Park Commissioner has no right whatever to prohibit the riding of bicycles on the main drive.

Not one cyclist in 5,000 rides on the main drive, because the cycle path is the road par excellence. Mr. Potter's attack on the Commissioner's order, however, is just as pointed as though all wanted to ride there. Yesterday he issued a notice to the wheelmen of Greater New-York in reference to the matter, and this was what he said in it:

I learn from the columns of the daily newspapers that the Park Department of the City of Brooklyn has issued a rule or regulation relating to the use of the Ocean Parkway between Prospect Park and Coney Island in which it is provided that "it shall be unlawful for bicycles to be ridden upon the main driveway at any time," and provided also that a violation of this ordinance will lead to arrest and the infliction of a fine.

I call your attention to the provisions of Chapter 704 of the laws of 1895, which declare that no Commissioner or other authority having charge of any street, avenue, highway, parkway, or public place within the State of New-York shall have power or authority to exclude bicycles from the use of highways and parkways wherever the same are open to the free use of persons using carriages drawn by horses. It is not within the power of any local authority in this State to exclude wheelmen from the proper use of any parkway or highway, and any interference of such use or any arrest of a wheelman making lawful use of a roadway or parkway will be an unlawful and unwarrantable act rendering the person or persons directing or concerned in such interference or arrest liable in damages therefor.

The New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen will pledge its support and protection of any cyclist upon whom such an unjust and unlawful regulation is sought to be enforced.

Mr. Potter also sent a letter to the Park Commissioner requesting him to rescind the order to arrest cyclists found on the main drive and pointing out to him the law bearing on the matter.

GIDEON'S BULLETIN.

Many Dates for Race Meets Approved by the Board.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—The following is Chairman Gideon's bulletin for the Racing Board:

Transferred to the Professional Class.—H. S. Hale, C. C. Collins, and C. I. Himstreet, Denver, Col.; Sidney J. Harvey, New-Haven, Conn.; L. B. Sawyer, Hartwell, Ohio; Charles F. Schuberth, Cincinnati, Ohio; Clinton R. Coulter, Walter F. Foster, and Robert L. Long, San Francisco, Cal.; Herbert E. McCrea, Los Angeles, Cal.; Thomas Butler, Cambridgeport, Mass.; E. J. Smith, Colorado Springs, Col.;

Suspensions.—For competing in unsanctioned races the following are suspended from all track racing for thirty days, from April 28: Joseph Turner, H. Hayden, B. Turner, A. Leydendecker, Knowlan, and McLain, all of Laredo, Texas.

The addresses of E. A. Morice and W. B. Blackwell, given in the last bulletin as Whatcheer, should be Detroit, Mich.

SANCTIONS GRANTED.

July 2 and 3—William Kaul, Mary's, Penn.

May 9—Princeton University, open handicap games, Princeton, N. J.

May 23—Princeton University, Columbia-Princeton games, Princeton, N. J.

May 9—Plainfield High School Athletic Association, Plainfield, N. J.

Sept. 7—York Wheeling Club, York, Penn.

June 13—Lafayette King's Sons, Jersey City, N. J.

May 27—Riverside Wheelmen, Riverside, Cal.

May 30—Spokane Amateur Athletic Club, Spokane, Washington.

July 4—Bakersfield Cycling Club, Bakersfield, Cal.

July 4—Eureka Band Club, Eureka, Cal.

May 7 and 8—Taylor Fair, Taylor, Texas.

July 4—James A. Griffiths, Meriden, Conn.

June 13—The Pilgrims, North Adams, Mass.

May 30—Wayside Park Club, South Framingham, Mass.

May 9—Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.

July 4—Thomas R. Varick, Manchester, N. H.

May 16—Springfield High School, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 7—Thomas R. Varick, Manchester, N. H.

July 4—Bridgeport Wheel Club, Bridgeport, Conn.

May 23—J. M. Linscott Cycle Club, Waltham, Mass.

May 30—Altair Cycle Club, Danbury, Conn.

July 4—Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 7, Albany, N. Y.

July 4—Hose Company No. 1, Cohoes, N. Y.

July 4—Rochester Athletic Club, Rochester, N. Y.

July 11, 18, 25, and Aug. 1—Albany County Wheelmen, Albany, N. Y.

May 30—Lancaster A. A., Lancaster, N. Y.

May 16—Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League, Brooklyn, N. Y.

June 6—Eastern New-York Interscholastic Association, Albany, N. Y.

May 23—Albany High School, Albany, N. Y.

May 16—Interscholastic Athletic Association, New-York.

May 30—Holley Athletic Association, Holley, N. Y.

July 4—Holley Athletic Association, Holley, N. Y.

May 30—Patchogue Wheelmen, Patchogue, N. Y.

May 27—I. C. A. A. A. A., New-York.

May 21—Wayland Athletic Association, Beaver Dam, Wis.

May 9—Leavitt Corning, St. Paul, Minn.

May 16—Mankato High School Athletic Association, Mankato, Minn.

May 20 and 21—Michigan Cycle Club, Kalamazoo, Mich.

June 17—Oskaloosa Cycling Club, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

May 16—C. M. McGuire, Danville, Ill.

June 17 to 20—George P. Gifford, Jr., Oconomowoc, Wis.

July 4—Elkhorn Park and Cycle Association, Elkhorn, Neb.

More Racing Cyclists Going Abroad.

An interesting bit of news to the cycling world bobbed to the surface yesterday, when it was made known that Willis B. Troy would sail for France on the 20th inst., with a "stable" of crack racing men. The manager's party will include "Charlie" Murphy of Brooklyn, Harry B. Wheeler of Orange, and Earl B. Kiser, who did so well toward the close of last season. It is well understood that the party will advertise a wheel made in Syracuse, the proprietors of which have recently secured a factory in France, with the intention of competing with the foreign manufacturers on their own ground. The invasion of Europe by the Troy party will make cycling history, since it will very likely result in a clash with the party now in France under the management of "Tom" Eck, Thisaggregation has "Johnny" Johnson as a star performer, formerly he rode the wheel which the Troy party will advertise, but now he rides the product of a rival Syracuse firm. People familiar with inside racing matters pretend to see a lot of fun ahead with these two combinations operating on the other side.

A Privilege for "L. A. W." Members.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 6.—A new arrangement for the admission of tourists' bicycles from the United States goes into force forthwith. Members of the League of American Wheelmen will be allowed to bring in, duty free, their wheels on depositing their cards of membership with the Customs Collector at the port of entry. This is conceded because the Canadian Wheelmen's Association has guaranteed to pay to the Government the duty on wheels that tourists bring in but are not afterward exported. Bicyclists who go from Canada to the United States may, on leaving the country, obtain a certificate describing their wheels. This will entitle them to free entry on their return. No fees whatever will be collected for this service, the desire of the Government being to facilitate travel on bicycles so far as it can possibly do so consistently with protection of the revenue.

Five Tandems on This Run.

William T. Cowenhoven, Captain of the Liberty Wheelmen, has announced the club run for next Sunday to Yonkers. Dinner will be eaten at the Getty House. Capt. Cowenhoven reports that five of the club's tandems will accompany the run, manned, respectively, by "Larry" and Charles Hoppe, Clemens Weiss and H. S. Palmer, George R. Koch and J. Cowen, H. T. England and E. A. Meyer, and Louis Bruns and another. The club will shortly discard its present uniform of blue and adopt a new one of brown material. A feature of the new uniform will be an innovation in the method of displaying the club name on the shoulders.

Early Circuit Meets Successful.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—A statement recently made to the effect that the "assignment of dates for this year's National Circuit, is not cordially received by manufacturers or racing men, or the body of promoters at large, a great many dates assigned having been canceled," &c., is entirely erroneous and misleading. Advices from California tend to show that the circuit meets have been quite as successful as could be expected so early in the season. Of fifty dates assigned but four have been refused, and three of these have been promptly filled by other parties.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—President Daniel M. Agee of the Liberty Wheelmen has appointed the following committees to serve during the ensuing year: Race Committee—William T. Cowenhoven, Chairman; Clemens Weiss, and Harry J. Valentine. House Committee—Duncan Graham, A. E. Gurnee, Conrad Weiss, John H. Thompson, F. Adee Hulst, A. E. Hernandez, and William T. Cowenhoven. Entertainment Committee—A. E. Hernandez, Chairman; Clemens Weiss, and D. A. Samuels.

—At a recent meeting of the Yellow Fellow Club held at the clubrooms in the Tinkham Building, West Fifty-ninth Street, J. F. Fitch of the Riverside Wheelmen was elected Director of Cycling. Mr. Fitch is planning a number of races for the near future. He has entered the following men for the Irvington-Millburn road race: J. C. Seevers, W. C. Barker, and J. F. Fitch.

—Chief Consul George L. McCarthy of Colorado has accepted an editorship on The American Wheelman. He will begin his new duties next week.

—B. Perrett of Chicago will serve as Clerk of the Course at the September meet of the Quill Club Wheelmen.

Ray MacDonald Defeated in Paris.

According to a cable dispatch received in this city yesterday by Dixie Hines, Ray MacDonald, the young Staten Islander, was defeated in Paris on Tuesday in a match race with Jacquelin, the well-known French crack. They met in two one-mile heats, and the Frenchman got home first in both. "Johnny" Johnson will make his first appearance in a race in Paris on Sunday.

Triumph's General Committee.

The Triumph Wheelmen of 158 Western Boulevard have appointed the following members to act as a General Committee for six months: W. H. Smith, William Mante, J. S. Lyons, D. Campbell, and V. Granie. The club expects to have a century run in June to New-Brunswick.

DOHENY'S EXCELLENT PITCHING.

Held the Louisville Men to Only Four Hits and New-Yorks Won.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 9; Louisville, 3.
Chicago, 11; Brooklyn, 3.
Philadelphia, 6; St. Louis, 5.
Cleveland, 13; Washington, 7.
Baltimore, 12; Pittsburg, 2.
Cincinnati, 6; Boston, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Philadelphia	11	4	.733
Pittsburg	9	5	.643
Chicago	10	6	.625
Cincinnati	9	6	.600
Boston	9	6	.600
Cleveland	7	6	.538
Washington	8	7	.538
Baltimore	7	7	.533
Brooklyn	7	8	.467
St. Louis	6	10	.375
New-York	4	11	.267
Louisville	2	14	.125

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 6.—This being Derby day, when all Louisville goes to the races, and New-York having no open days, the game scheduled for this afternoon was played this morning. Doheny pitched an excellent game, while Fraser was wild, and hits when men were on bases counted. Attendance, 200. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clark, lf	0	0	2	0	1	Fuller, ss	2	1	2	5	3
Eustace, 2b	2	1	0	2	0	V. Haltr'n, cf	3	3	4	0	0
McF'l'd, rf	0	1	0	0	0	G. Davis, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
H'sam'r, 1b	0	0	11	0	1	Tiernan, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Kl'gman, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	Gleason, 2b	0	0	1	1	0
Dexter, cf	0	0	1	0	2	Stafford, lf	0	0	1	1	0
Shannon, ss	0	0	4	1	2	H. Davis, 1b	1	1	11	0	0
Fraser, p	0	0	0	2	0	Doheny, p	1	0	0	1	0
Werner, c	1	1	5	3	0	Farrell, c	1	0	6	1	0
Total	3	4	24	10	6	Total	9	9	27	10	3

Louisville	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—3
New-York	1	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—9

First base by errors—Louisville, 3; New-York, 3. Left on bases—Louisville, 4; New-York, 7. First base on balls—Off Fraser, 6; off Doheny, 2. Struck out—By Fraser, 4; by Doheny, 4. Three-base hit—Eustace. Two-base hits—Dexter, Werner. Stolen base—Tiernan. Double play—Fuller and H. Davis. Hit by pitcher—Fraser, Doheny. Wild pitch—Fraser. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

TERRY IN FINE FORM.

Only Allowed His Old Team, the Brooklyns, Four Hits.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The Brooklyns never had a chance to win to-day after the second inning. Terry, the Brooklyn cast-off, made his first appearance this season, and proved to be in the best condition. The visitors could get but four safe hits off him, and succeeded in reaching first base only once after the second inning. Harper started in for Brooklyn, but was hit so hard that Kennedy replaced him in the fifth inning. Kennedy fared but little better. The fielding feature was a remarkable running catch in the third inning by Flynn of a drive that looked to be good for a home run. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Everett, 3b	2	2	1	0	0	Griffin, cf	1	0	3	0	0
Dahlen, ss	3	3	1	6	1	McC'thy, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Lange, cf	2	0	2	1	0	Anders'n, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Ryan, rf	2	1	2	0	0	LaC'nce, 1b	0	0	5	1	1
Truby, 2b	0	2	2	4	0	Corc'n, ss	0	0	3	1	2
Anson, 1b	0	1	10	1	0	Corc'n, ss	0	0	3	1	2
Flynn, lf	0	1	3	0	1	Daly, 2b	0	0	5	0	0
Terry, p	0	1	1	1	0	Grim, c	0	1	0	4	1
Donohue, c	1	0	5	1	0	Harper, p	0	0	1	0	1
						Kennedy, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	11	10	27	13	2	Total	3	4	24	8	5

Chicago	3	1	0	2	0	0	2	3	..	—11
Brooklyn	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Chicago, 3. First base by errors—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 3. First base on balls—Off Terry, 1; off Harper, 2; off Kennedy, 1. Struck out—By Terry, 4; by Harper, 1; by Kennedy, 3. Home run—Dahlen. Three-base hit—Ryan. Two-base hits—Anderson, Dahlen. Sacrifice hit—Lange. Stolen bases—Anderson, LaChance, Everett, (3,) Donohue. Hit by pitcher—By Terry, 1; by Harper, 1. Umpire—Mr. Weldman.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

Baltimore	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	5	—12
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Baltimore, 16; Pittsburg, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Hoffer and Clark; Foreman, Goar, and Mack. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT CINCINNATI.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	—6

Base hits—Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 7. Errors—Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 0. Batteries—Mains and Ganzel; Rhines and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT CLEVELAND.

Washington	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	—7	
Cleveland	5	0	3	0	2	0	2	1	..	—13

Base hits—Washington, 15; Cleveland, 19. Errors—Washington, 5; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Anderson and McGuire; Young and Kimmer. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—Philadelphia, 12; St. Louis, 10. Errors—Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 4. Batteries—Taylor and Clements; Breitenstein and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

One More Victory for the Mets.

Judging from the strong work of Standish, who pitched for the Metropolitans yesterday, it is only a question of time before he will be seen in a New-York uniform. He kept the New-Havens down to four scattering hits in the game on the Polo Grounds yesterday, and his team won easily. The Mets hit the ball hard, and fielded in excellent style. The score:

METROPOLITAN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-HAVEN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bannon, lf	2	2	3	0	0	Hodge, c	0	0	5	2	0
Cavelle, cf	2	1	1	0	0	Keefe, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Foster, c	0	0	2	5	1	O'Hagan, ss	0	0	2	1	1
Clarke, 1b	1	0	8	3	0	Th'nton, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
Battam, 3b	1	2	1	1	0	C'flower, lf	1	0	3	0	2
Seymour, rf	0	0	2	1	0	Boyle, 3b	0	2	2	5	0
Hickman, ss	0	1	1	1	0	Shearer, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Irwin, 2b	1	2	1	2	1	Gilman, 2b	0	0	0	2	0
Standish, p	0	0	0	4	3	Garvin, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Mackey, p	0	1	0	1	0
Total	7	10	*26	13	1	Total	1	4	24	11	3

*Boyle out for interference.

Metropolitan	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	..	—7
New-Haven	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Metropolitan, 4. First base on balls—Off Standish, 5; off Mackey, 1. First base on errors—Metropolitan, 2; New-Haven, 1. Left on bases—Metropolitan, 5; New-Haven, 10. Struck out—By Standish, 4; by Mackey, 5. Two-base hits—Bannon, Mackey. Stolen bases—Bannon, Clark, O'Hagan. Sacrifice hits—Cavelle, Standish, Keefe, Boyle. Double plays—Seymour, Irwin, and Hickman; Gilman, O'Hagan, and Thornton. Wild pitch—Mackey. Hit by pitcher—Clarke, Irwin, Hodge, Cauliflower. Umpire—Mr. Sullivan. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes.

Paterson, 7; Newark, 2.

NEWARK, N. J., May 6.—Paterson continued to clinch its series of victories over Newark today, by holding the home team down to a slight break in the sixth inning. The score:

Newark	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2	
Paterson	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	..	—7

Base hits—Newark, 5; Paterson, 9. Errors—Newark, 3; Paterson, 1. Batteries—Davis and Otten; Vian and Elton. Umpire—Mr. Mace.

Hartford, 10; Wilmington, 4.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 6.—Hartford defeated Wilmington to-day as the result of costly errors by the latter. Score:

Wilmington	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Hartford	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	2	—10

Base hits—Wilmington, 5; Hartford, 13. Errors—Wilmington, 4; Hartford, 4. Batteries—Amole and Welsh; Vickery and Botter.us. Umpire—Mr. Jones.

EASY GAME FOR PRINCETON.

Defeated the Manhattan College Nine in a Lively Game.

In the easiest possible manner the Princeton College team won from the nine of Manhattan College on the latter's ground yesterday. There was a large crowd of the followers of both colleges in attendance, and every play was warmly applauded. Easton pitched for the Tigers for six innings, and during that period the local players failed to send a man around the bases. In fact, the work of this pitcher was of such a skillful character that only one base hit was made by the Manhattans.

In the seventh inning Wilson was put in the box, and then the Manhattan youths rolled up runs.

The Princeton hit the delivery of Driscoll hard and often. Both teams fielded nicely, but in this, too, Princeton excelled. The score:

PRINCETON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	MANHATTAN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ward, ss	1	1	1	1	0	M'D'n'ld, 1b	1	1	11	1	0
E's'n, p. lf	2	4	2	3	1	Glen'n, 2b	1	1	0	3	0
Altman, rf	2	2	2	0	0	Driscoll, p	1	1	2	2	0
A. Kelly, 1b	1	1	11	0	0	Kelly, c	0	0	2	1	1
Bradley, cf	1	4	2	0	0	Col'h'n, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Titus, c	1	1	6	1	0	Cotter, lf	0	2	1	3	0
W'l'n, lf., p	1	1	1	1	0	Castro, ss	0	3	0	2	0
Gunster, 3b	4	4	0	1	0	Shea, 3b	0	0	1	3	1
Wheeler, 2b	0	0	3	2	0	Dowd, rf	0	0	5	0	0
Smith, c	0	0	1	0	0						
Total	13	20	27	9	1	Total	5	8	27	12	3

Princeton	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	—13	
Manhattan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	—5

Earned runs—Princeton, 8; Manhattan, 5. First base by errors—Princeton, 2; Manhattan, 0. Left on bases—Princeton, 11; Manhattan, 8. First base on balls—Off Driscoll, 4; off Easton, 3; off Wilson, 2. Home runs—McDonald, Bradley. Three-base hits—Gunster, Castro. Two-base hits—Easton, A. Kelly, Bradley, Gunster, 2; Castro. Stolen bases—Ward, Easton, 2; Altman, A. Kelly, Bradley, Gunster, 2; Glennon, 2. Left on bases—Princeton, 7; Manhattan, 5. Struck out—By Easton, 4; by Wilson, 3; by Driscoll, 6. Hit by pitcher—Gunster. Double play—Shea, McDonald, and Kelly. Wild pitches—Easton, Driscoll, 3. Passed balls—Titus, 5; Kelly, 1. Umpire—Mr. Higgins.

Pennsylvania, 10; Cornell, 9.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 6.—The University of Pennsylvania defeated Cornell here to-day in the first of the five championship games, by a score of 10 to 9. Cornell was outfielded and outbatted in every inning except the ninth, when a repitition of the uphill work against the Tigers was attempted, but Pennsy's fielding was too sharp. Young was hit less frequently than Wunder, but had poorer support. Blakely pitched a superb game for Pennsylvania, also Wilhelm and Middleton. Heitkamp, the shortstop, was the only man of Cornell's infield who finished without an error. The score:

PENNSYLVANIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CORNELL.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Mid'l't'n, c.3b	3	2	3	2	1	Cobb, c	1	1	0	3	0
Grey, lf	1	1	2	0	0	Johnson, 1b	2	1	8	0	2
Jackson, 1b	1	11	1	3	0	Affeld, 3b	2	2	1	2	0
Johnson, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Beacham, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Harlan, cf	2	3	1	1	0	Miller, cf	2	2	1	0	0
Blakely, 3b	1	1	4	3	0	Forster, rf	0	1	2	0	1
Voight, cf	0	2	1	0	0	Young, p	0	2	0	3	0
Wilhelm, ss	0	0	3	5	1	Haskell, 2b	0	0	1	2	1
Wunder, p	1	0	1	1	0	Heitk'p, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Total	10	7	27	15	2	Total	9	10	24	13	8

Pennsylvania	1	0	3	1	2	2	1	0	..	—10
Cornell	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	—9

Earned runs—Cornell, 3; Pennsylvania, 0. Home runs—Miller, 1. Three-base hits—Cobb, Grey, Halloway. Two-base hits—Johnson, Beacham, Johnson, (Pennsylvania,) Voight (2), Wunder, Middleton. Bases on balls—Young, 7; Wunder, 3. Struck out—Young, 7; Wunder, 4. Wild pitch—Young. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland of Auburn.

Brown, 16; Wesleyan, 13.

PROVIDENCE, May 6.—Brown won from the strong Wesleyan nine this afternoon by the score of 16 to 13. This is the seventh consecutive college victory that Brown has won this season. Wesleyan tried hard to win, and had the lead at three separate periods in the game, but the heavy hitting of the home team was too much for the visitors, and in the eighth inning Brown got a lead of three runs that could not be touched by their opponents. Wesleyan knocked Mellor, the Brown freshman pitcher, out of the box in the fifth inning. Brady went in, and after the home team had steadied down, helped win the game. The score:

Brown	2	0	4	0	1	2	3	4	..	—16
Wesleyan	3	0	0	1	4	3	0	2	0	—13

Base hits—Brown, 15; Wesleyan, 15. Errors—Brown, 4; Wesleyan, 3. Batteries—Mellor and Dunn for Brown; Terrell and Yaw for Wesleyan.

Yale, 11; Lafayette, 3.

NEW-HAVEN, May 6.—The Yale 'Varsity nine won another victory, defeating Lafayette this afternoon, 11 to 3. The wildness of Dreisbach was responsible for the greater number of Yale's runs. He was batted for sixteen hits, including three doubles, a three-bagger, and a homer. Trudeau's home run was the first of the season here. Hazen played a great game for Yale at second. The score:

Yale	1	0	0	5	0	0	2	3	..	—11
Lafayette	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Base hits—Yale, 14; Lafayette, 6. Errors—Yale, 5; Lafayette, 2. Batteries—Trudeau and Thorne; Dreisbach and Barclay.

Lehigh, 14; New-York, 3.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., May 6.—Lehigh defeated the New-York University here this afternoon by a score of 14 to 3. The game was called in the eighth inning when Lehigh had nine runs and no men out, in order to enable New-York University to catch the train. Valentine pitched a good game, but was poorly supported, and Lehigh played a good fielding and batting game. The following is the score by innings:

Lehigh	3	0	1	1	2	3	4	—14		
New-York University	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3		

Batteries—Gannon and Horner; Valentine and Hatch.

Bowdoin, 9; Dartmouth, 8.

HANOVER, N. H., May 6.—Bowdoin and Dartmouth played their second game to-day, Bowdoin winning by 9 to 8, after playing eleven innings. Abbott and Conway were the battery for Dartmouth; Haines and Libbey for Bowdoin. Dartmouth made ten errors and ten hits; Bowdoin six errors and fifteen hits. The game was quite evenly played, the score being 8 to 6, in favor of Dartmouth, until the ninth inning, when it was tied. Haines and Abbott caught well and McCormack played a fine game in left field. With three men on bases and only one out, Bowdoin failed to score, Abbott catching the runner out at home and doubling at first base.

PLAYED OFF THEIR TIES.

Close of the Bank Clerks' Bowling Tournament.

The wind-up of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League took place last evening at Thumann's alleys.

While the tournament series were completed last week, last night's games were a necessity because of several ties, the principal one being that for first place between Park National and Mount Morris, the other being a tie for fourth place, in which the teams from the Sub-Treasury, Importers and Traders', and Chase National Banks figured.

The results:

SUB-TREASURY.				CHASE NATIONAL.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
La Furge	4	4	175	Haynes	0	5	134
Blair	0	6	136	Andrews	2	4	142
Hymes	2	5	154	Schepps	2	4	129
Jordan	2	2	106	Mitchell	1	5	146
Jenkins	3	1	126	Booth	1	5	146
Total	10	18	697	Total	6	23	697

FRAMES.

Sub-Treasury.	73	135	193	255	337	414	484	586	623	697
Chase	69	126	192	243	323	407	480	557	634	697

Averages—Sub-Treasury, 139 2-5; Chase, 139 2-5. Scorers—A. F. Hartzell and W. E. Lupton. Umpire—L. O. Currie. Extra frame showed Chase winner.

PARK NATIONAL.				MOUNT MORRIS.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Terwilliger	3	5	172	Gross	2	5	155
Major	1	4	123	Benjamin	3	5	172
Braisted	1	5	147	Timpson	3	3	139
Miller	2	5	160	G. McKever.	2	3	127
Farries	2	0	164	Currie	1	0	155
Total	9	25	766	Total	11	22	748

FRAMES.

Mount Morris.	69	142	200	273	350	425	507	580	663	748
Park Nat.	54	127	200	287	360	450	533	607	691	766

Average—Park National, 153 1-5; Mount Morris, 149 3-5. Scorers—J. C. Talley and J. E. Smith. Umpires—W. P. Gardiner and C. Booth.

Cross's Great Hammer Throw.

NEW-HAVEN, May 6.—Harry P. Cross, Yale's best hammer-thrower, broke the intercollegiate record in his daily practice at the Yale Field yesterday, tossing the hammer 143 feet and breaking the record established by ex-Captain Hickok of Yale at the intercollegiate games last year. The world's record is 145 feet, made by J. S. Mitchell.

Steamer Black Pearl in Port.

The steam yacht Black Pearl, owned by Edward Sheldon of Chicago arrived yesterday. The Black Pearl has been cruising for two months in the West Indies. The yacht will go to Fletcher's Yard, Hoboken, for a general overhauling.

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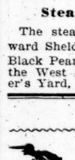

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17th ST., 116 EAST, NEAR UNION Square.—Neatly furnished rooms; excellent table; parlor, dining room; gentlemen; references.

34th ST., 211 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished rooms; suit or otherwise; board unexcelled; references exchanged.

41st ST., 5 EAST.—Rooms with or without board; excellent table, transient.

210 WEST 72d ST.—Elegantly furnished second floor, with private bath; first-class accommodations; references exchanged.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By a trustworthy woman to care for a house for the Summer; can cook and wash. Apply, Friday and Saturday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 31 East 36th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a competent woman to care for private residence; nineteen years' Jersey City reference; lady can be seen. 311 2d Av., first flight, back.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a competent woman to care for private residence; nineteen years' Jersey City reference; lady can be seen. K. C., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young American girl as chambermaid and do sewing in private family; 2½ and 3 years' reference; will be disengaged May 14, owing to family going to Europe; wages, $18 and $20; past and present employers can be seen. 152 West 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wants position for first-class chambermaid, whom she recommends highly for fidelity, sobriety, honesty, and thorough knowledge of her duties; lady can be seen, between 1 and 2 o'clock. Address, three days, Employer, 25 East 70th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; will assist with sewing and waiting; best of city references; willing and obliging. Can be seen at 139 West 74th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; would like to do light chamberwork and sewing, or nurse to a young Miss of 10 or 12; two years' first-class city reference. F. K., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to go to country for Summer; can come well recommended. D., 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady desires to secure place for competent chambermaid, whom she can recommend; city or country. Call to-day at present employer's, 39 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to place her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend, in a position. E. W., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city or country; personal reference. 108 Amsterdam Av., Jonston's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a reliable Protestant as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; no objection to one child; best reference. 234 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing, or to wait on lady in private family; good city reference. A. C., 374 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman as first-class chambermaid; would wait on ladies or children; assist in sewing; good city reference. B. V., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid, or assist with waiting; Newport family preferred; New-York references. 141 East 33d St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—As chambermaid and waitress in a private family; understands housework; city and country references. 704 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a situation for a girl who has been in her employ over two years as chambermaid and plain sewer. 86 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young educated German girl as chambermaid or waitress; would also care for children in fine American family. M. Bch., care Mrs. Herrlich, 58 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to place a competent chambermaid and seamstress, who would also act as maid. Apply, at present employer's, 16 West 50th St., between 10 and 12.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Protestant woman; understands dressmaking; city or country; city references. F., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat German girl as first-class chambermaid and assist with waiting; best city reference, four years. Call, present employer's, 33 East 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent young girl in private family; city or country; country preferred; good city references. Gilhooly, 315 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. 968 1st Av. Mulligan; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid; would either assist with washing or sewing; four and a half years' best city reference. 262 West 77th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. 495 9th Av., Lenahan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family, or waitress alone; has first-class city reference. Call, Wednesday, at 157 West 63d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city or country; three years' references. 319 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid, or chamberwork and sewing; city reference. 39 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best city references; last employer seen. 356 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; personal reference. 921 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and laundress; good personal reference. 450 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; willing to assist with children; first-class city references. 367 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist with wash and iron; good city reference. 324 West 44th; Powers's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; country preferred. 315 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a first-class chambermaid; neat sewer; best city reference. A. W., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—Willing and obliging; three years with present employer. Apply, to-day, at 620 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid; will assist with waiting; best city references. 112 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; with good reference; private family. Call, all day, at 241 West 46th St.; ring Maher's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or sewing; city reference. 1272 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Will assist with waiting or washing; ten years' reference from last employer. 153 West 127th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; no objection to country; good city reference. M., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class chambermaid; can furnish the very best of city references; country. 165 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; city or country; private family; good city references. Chambermaid, 154 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; neat sewer; best city reference; city or country. 219 East 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman in a private family. Call, at present employer's, 4 West 39th St., from 11 until 1.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid; present employment. 146 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid and plain seamstress. Apply, at present employer's, between 10 and 1, 110 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS, or NURSE and Seamstress.—By competent young girl; city references. W., Box 534 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—Competent; good personal reference; country preferred. 215 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—In private family; city or country; personal reference. 1,090 Park AV; Lyons's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; competent chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 215 East 107th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist with children or washing; good reference. 66 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID &c.—As chambermaid and plain sewer. 65 East 54th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a German companion, speaking fluently French and English, as such, or to travel and attend to lady. Companion, Box 950 6th Av.

USEFUL COMPANION.—By an American, 35, as useful companion; mother's help; or any position of trust; fond of children; good seamstress. Refined, Box 342 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent person as cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. 200 West 31st St.; ring Noble's bell.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland girl as cook; can do all fancy cooking; highest reference. Call, two days, 237 East 58th St.

COOK.—By a competent American woman as cook in a first-class family for the country; city references. 239 East 35th St.

COOK.—By excellent cook in private family; city or country; references. Cook, care Advertising Agency, 325 Bleecker St.

COOK.—By excellent cook; best city reference. 114 West 17th St.

COOK.—By competent cook and laundress; good city reference. 118 East 63d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook. Call at 287 West 76th St., present employer's.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By French couple from Paris; wife first-class cook; useful man to take care of horses; city or country; man has good French instruction and good education; willing and obliging; prefer where French is spoken. Rocher, 142 West 25th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable middle-aged girls; one good cook, good bread maker, and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; moderate wages to be together, but do not want to leave the city; best reference. 813 Greenwich St.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe highly recommends her English cook; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; takes entire charge dinners, luncheons; manages large establishments; city or Newport; references. G. S., 743 6th Av.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent woman as excellent cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; also marketing and catering; can be highly recommended from a first-class family; wages, $35 to $40. 916 6th Av., inquire in store.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls together; one as plain cook and do coarse washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best city reference; or to go separate. 162 East 31st St.

COOK.—Suits the most fastidious; French, German, entrées, confections; bakes 100 handsome dishes; others waste; 15 years' personal city references; city or country; moderate wages. 240 East 28th St.; ring twice.

COOK—BUTLER.—By respectable woman and son; mother as first-class cook; son as butler and make himself generally useful; best reference; city or country. Call, two days, at 310 East 67th St.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good, plain cook, washer, and ironer; home wanted; city references. Jane, Advertising Office, 1,338 3d Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; understands her business thoroughly; good city references; no objection to country. K. L., Box 200, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a French cook where kitchenmaid is kept; understands all the branches; best city reference. Marguerite, Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in private family going to country for the Summer; four years' references can be furnished. A. L., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young girl, as competent cook, in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By reliable woman as good cook; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; good city reference. M. C., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as good cook and laundress in private family; willing to go in the country. 255 7th Av.; ring second bell.

COOK.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her Protestant cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call, between 10 and 12, at 6 East 12th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; will do some washing; excellent recommendation from last employer. 510 5th Av., near 43d St.; ring Belloz's bell.

COOK.—By neat, competent North German woman as good, economical cook; choice baker; assist with washing; references; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK, &c.—By a middle-aged woman as cook and to assist with washing; good home more than high wages; city or country; best reference; no cards. 666 2d Av., near 36th St.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; can take entire charge of kitchen; do marketing, if required; care of milk and butter; best city reference. 219 West 48th St.

COOK.—By experienced young girl; neat appearance; can be highly recommended from last employer; wages, $25 to $30 a month. 250 West 60th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant, as first-class cook and baker; entrées and creams; assist washing; city or country; good reference. 232 West 31st St., Room 10.

COOK.—By a lady for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Can be seen, Thursday morning, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 15 West 48th St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as good plain cook and assist with washing in private family; willing and obliging; good city references. 246 East 39th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family; will do a little laundry work; best city reference. 454 West 57th St., first floor; no cards.

COOK.—By young girl as very good cook and plain laundress in small family; city references. 218 West 61st St.

COOK.—By a competent woman; first-class references from last employer. 880 6th Av.; no cards.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook private family; willing and obliging; best city references; wages, $20 to $25. S. H., 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent Swedish young woman; highly recommended by last employer. Care Mrs. Person, 228 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a first-class professional Scandinavian cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; has best references. 526 5th Av.

COOK, WASH, and IRON.—Small private family; city or country; best reference. 450 West 54th St., Kisscule's bell.

COOK.—By respectable young girl as good cook and laundress; best reference. 752 Columbus Av.; ring Scanlan's bell.

COOK, &c.—By competent cook and laundress; good city reference. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St.; Mr. Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By Swede; in private family, institution, or with a bachelor; good on soups, entrées, and desserts. Cook, 435 2d Av.

COOK.—By a Frenchwoman as cook in private family; no cards. L. D., 26 East 42d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to go out by the day; is thorough housecleaner; disengaged on account of family going abroad; first-class city reference. 140 West 62d St.; Healey's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable Scotchwoman to go out by the day, in private families; can do any kind of work; best city reference. 672 8th Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman, or care of house for Summer. Hammin, 210 West 32d St., rear.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do washing, ironing, and housecleaning by day. 152 East 39th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do washing or housecleaning by the day. 136 6th Av., between 10th and 11th Sts.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by day cleaning, washing, or cooking; best city reference. 28 Amsterdam Av. Advertiser.

Dressmakers.

A.—MME. AMELIE, 101 WEST 14TH ST., LATE with Redfern, in London, and Worth, in Paris; costumes from $5; evening waist, $2.50; bicycle suits, riding habits reasonable; at home or out; try her.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, $2.50 per day, on home, street, and evening gowns, capes, tailor-made dresses, dimities; Paris fashions and American. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER or SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class dressmaker and seamstress; thorough knowledge of cutting and fitting; in private family by day. G., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; takes work by the day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling; children's dresses. Mrs. Hulh, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker in family; no objection to travel as maid; not seasick; speaks German and English. M. Fremdling, 663 6th Av., care of Mrs. Father.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; would like one or two more customers by day or at home; best of reference; lunch only. Mrs. Marshall, 134 West 20th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Are you in a hurry to have your dresses made? I am disengaged and will do your work quickly and reasonably. M. R., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go out by day; good cutter, fitter; only first-class work. Dressmaker, 134 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker work out by day; terms, $2.50 per day. Linda Donofrio, 3,376 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—A stylish fitter, with first-class reference, wants engagements; city or country. M. Deady, 138 East 29th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class fitter and waist trimmer; stylish skirts; day or home; city or country. Wyman, 261 West 20th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect cutter and fitter will go out days; will do first-class work. S. Moran, 145 West 98th St.

DRESSMAKER—Good cutter and fitter; would take position in the country for Summer months. L. M., 1,338 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—In private family; no objection to the country. Apply, from 10 to 11:30, at 475 5th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young English lady, speaking French, as governess; has had experience and can furnish the best of references. D'Aumant, 397 5th Av.

GOVERNESS.—German; as nursery governess or companion to a lady. E. H., 15 Sutton Place, 58th and 59th Sts.

GOVERNESS.—By French nursery governess. L. C., at present employer's, 128 West 59th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—English and German; experienced; competent; excellent references; willing to travel; American family preferred. Vallers, 450 East 84th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated North German nursery governess; to take entire charge of children; first-class references. Experience, 985 Madison Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady having experience in catering for refined people, as housekeeper for the Summer for private family, or to manage a small hotel; highest references given. B. W., Box 135 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, OR ANY POSITION OF Trust.—By young Englishwoman; understands cooking, nursing, and general household management; city references. Write, stating full particulars, to Santos, Box 385 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By strong woman as housekeeper, 36 East 4th St., one flight, back, right; ring Wengler's bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable German Protestant as housekeeper in fine household. 1,157 2d Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a young girl, lately landed, as general houseworker in a small private family. 423 West 33d St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl for general housework; references. 229 West 18th St.; ring Sullivan's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By neat young woman; willing to assist with up-stairs work; country preferred for Summer; best city reference. Julia, Box 380 Times, Up Town.

KITCHENMAID.—By respectable young girl as kitchenmaid in private family. M., 1,220 3d Av., near 70th St.; Smith's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant North German; experienced; good dressmaker; excellent packer and traveler; also perfect in all maid's duties; best city references. Maid, care of Mrs. C. Huerstel, 321 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced French-woman; good hairdresser and dressmaker or seamstress; accustomed to travel; no objection to city or country; high reference. Jeanne, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced French-woman; good hairdresser and dressmaker or seamstress; accustomed to travel; no objection to city or country; high reference. Jeanne, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German Protestant; country or travel for Summer; understands maid's duties; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; city reference. 316 East 33d St., ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class lady's maid; only the best families; will take full charge of wardrobe; willing to travel; Europe or country; one lady; best references. M. McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser; dressmaker and packer; accustomed to travel; city reference. B. C., 237 East 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Frenchwoman; knows her duties thoroughly; excellent hairdresser and experienced traveler; best city reference. M. A., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German Protestant; speaks English; thoroughly competent; neat sewer; good packer. M. W., care of Mme. Monteil, 163 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent in hairdressing and dressmaking; excellent packer; experienced traveler; best city reference. Marie, Box 348 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent Swedish girl as lady's maid or do light chamberwork; fine needleworker; wages, $20; first-class city references. H. H., 157 East 22d St.

LADY'S MAID.—English; for one or two ladies; good hairdresser; also does dressmaking; accustomed to packing and traveling; best city references. A. F., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced woman; good hairdresser, packer, and traveler; good sewer; will assist with light duties; best city references. M. M., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Understands hairdressing, manicuring; also a good seamstress; willing to travel; long city references. H. K. M., 403 West 19th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; best city references. B. D., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; best city references. B. D., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; best city references. B. D., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; best city references. B. D., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; capable; speaking German, English, and French; one year's best city reference. B. A., 1,338 3d Av.

MAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in an American family as maid or some chamberwork and sewing; speaks German, French and some English; best city references. Mrs. von Siebenthal, 238 West 35th St.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—Competent maid or seamstress; accustomed to traveling; good hairdresser, packer, &c.; willing and obliging; best reference. Room 103, Everett House, 17th St. and 4th Av.

MAID.—By an American Protestant girl as nurse to infant or growing children and do plain sewing; best city reference. Warner, 837 West 43d St.

MAID.—By young Protestant as maid to lady or grown children; good seamstress; good references. Call, present employer's, Mrs. Chase, 201 West 55th St.

MAID, &c.—By a woman as maid and seamstress. Can be seen at present employer's, Thursday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 304 Lexington Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent to wait on lady or growing children, or assist with chamberwork; best city reference. E. L., 329 East 72d St.

MAID.—Young masseuse wishes to take care of lady going to Norway; good traveler and packer; excellent references. K., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By American girl as maid to elderly lady or little girl; good reader; will do plain sewing. 751 Madison Av.; no cards.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly experienced in dressmaking, with city reference. M. R., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—A lady going to Europe would like to find a situation for a first-class laundress and chambermaid. 15 East 63d St., 9 and 12.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman; fourteen years' experience; first-class city references; will be disengaged Friday. L. L., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman; fourteen years' experience; first-class city references; will be disengaged Friday. L. L., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant woman as first-class laundress or to do fine washing and chamberwork; can furnish city reference. E. R., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in small private family; very best city references; last employer can be seen. N., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family. Present employer's, 30 West 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent laundress in private family; first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. L., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Protestant; best city reference; private family only. 301 West 39th St., Procker's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; first-class; good city reference; wages, $25. 209 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; good city reference. M. C., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress; good city reference. M. C., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; first-class; good city reference; wages from $22 to $25. 209 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best city reference. Call, between 10 and 12, at 40 Park Av.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By young German girl as laundress in private family. 106 West 153d St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant nurse as infant's nurse; fully competent to bring up an infant on the bottle from birth; three years' city reference. 262 West 77th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady desires to recommend an infant's nurse; thoroughly reliable; competent with food and bottle; seen from 10 to 2. The Loring, 202 West 74th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable Protestant woman as infant's nurse; taking up on the bottle; good sewer; excellent written and personal reference. 319 East 32d St., third floor.

NURSE.—By an American Protestant, aged 27, to take entire charge of infant; training-school and private family reference. 157 West 62d St., first floor.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced; first-class personal city reference; city or country. Room 9, 254 West 30th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By American Protestant; aged 27; take entire charge of infant; training school reference; also private family reference. 412 West 56th St., first floor.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a young woman who is a good competent infant's nurse; understands sterilizing, all bottle feeding; best city reference. 303 West 43d St.; no cards.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By first-class, competent, trustworthy infant's nurse; willing, obliging; best personal references. Nurse, 753 6th Av., 42d St.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse in private family; six years' private family reference. Call, two days, at 200 West 84th St.; ring Sullivan's bell.

NURSE.—By experienced English nurse; understands bringing up an infant on the bottle; willing to travel; good sailor; three years' city references. M. B., 943 6th Av.

NURSE.—Experienced in care of young or growing children; neat sewer; willing to assist with other work; out of city preferred. Annie Reilly, 320 East 86th St., care of Masterson.

NURSE.—By a young German girl, as nurse to one of two children, in fine family; would go to Europe or in the country for the Summer. M. S., care of Mrs. Herrlich, 58 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as nurse; thoroughly understands care of children; in first-class family; seven years' best city references. 217 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced young woman; competent to take entire charge of infant from birth, or for small children; excellent city reference. 232 West 31st St., Room 10.

NURSE.—By Scotch Protestant woman, as child's nurse; would make herself generally useful; can furnish good reference. E. W., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—To growing children; by competent, educated woman; age 34; English; fine sewer and cuts and fits children's clothing; highest personal reference. Advertiser, 70 8th Av.

NURSE.—By a competent woman; can take entire charge of baby; excellent reference; last employer may be seen. 255 7th Av., second floor.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant young woman; good references; city or country. K. P., Box 304, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as nurse; thoroughly understands infant from birth; best reference from present employers. 31 West 53d St.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse for growing children; good city reference. L. C., 143 West 27th St., Bell 11.

NURSE.—By respectable woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby; best city references. 456 West 35th St., basement.

NURSE.—Lady wishes situation for her nurse; thoroughly understands care of children from birth; can be recommended. 31 West 53d St.

NURSE.—A lady would like to place a young woman as nurse or chambermaid and do plain sewing; three years' reference. 116 East 37th St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; good seamstress; with best reference. 262 West 35th St.

NURSE MAID.—By a refined North German girl as nurse to growing children and assist with light chamberwork if necessary. J. B., 1,334 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

NURSE and COMPANION.—By competent trained attendant as nurse and companion to an invalid, convalescent, or elderly lady; willing to travel; references; salary very moderate. M. M. M., 319 East 31st St., first bell.

NURSE.—By a well-educated young woman as thorough nurse to grown children, or maid to invalid lady; best personal city reference. M. D., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By refined experienced North German as nurse to young or growing children; speaks good French; best city references. O. P., 341 West 30th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID and WAITress.—Lady going to the country wishes to place obliging, competent, reliable maid in either of the above positions. 30 West 49th St., between 1 and 3.

PARLORMAID.—First-class; six years' references. 438 West 26th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a girl; is a neat sewer; understands dressmaking; fixing over dresses; in the country; by week or month; price moderate; recommendations. Sewing, 554 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; willing to assist with light chamberwork or make herself generally useful; best city reference. 1,431 2d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A French seamstress would like to work by day or home for private family. Bock, 204 East 47th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress in private family; city or country; best reference; last employer can be seen. M. M. G., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS, &c.—By young English girl as waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; city reference; no cards. M., care Mrs. Welsh, 412 West 42d St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young colored girl; just come to New-York; will appreciate position in small private family. Clarendon, 115 West 27th St., one flight up.

WAITRESS.—By a North of Ireland girl as excellent waitress, or to do chamberwork; highest reference. Call, two days, 237 East 58th St.; ring Walsh's bell.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant; city or country; satisfactory references. Call from 9 till 5 Wednesday afternoon, 116 East 32d St, Pratt's bell; no cards.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant girl in private family; city or country; best reference. 347 West 49th St.; ring Reynolds's bell.

WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up house for the Summer, wishes place for Swedish waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call at present employer's, from 10 to 12, 45 East 53d St.

WAITRESS.—Or do light housework in private family; best city references. F., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By respectable girl in private family; city or country. Can be seen at present employer's, 40 West 76th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress. Can be seen on Thursday, from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M., at 416 West 32d St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; German girl; capable in all branches; best references; country preferred. 593 2d Av., rear.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; North of Ireland; young woman; can take butler's place; best city reference. F., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—As first-class waitress; willing and obliging; can be seen at present employer's; best references. 48 West 47th.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant young woman in private family; good references from last employer. 230 East 30th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS, &c.—By first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; five years' city reference. 15 West 10th St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; age 22; best of reference. 43 West 83d St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; by a German girl; capable in all branches; best references; country preferred. 203 East 27th St.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly experienced English maid as waitress; best of references. A. Bethell, 219 2d Av.

Miscellaneous.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES A CHILD to board; will give it a mother's care; no family. E. W., 435 West 40th St., third floor.

COURIER MAID or MAID.—Speaks English, French, and German; experienced; good packer; good sailor; $18 to $20. W. E., 312 West 47th St.

JANITRESS.—By janitress, or care of house for Summer; would give her services for rent; good references. 161 East 53d St., Alinada.

MANICURE.—A young lady wishes few more private customers at her home or out; élite only. 26 West 27th St., near Broadway; open at 9 A. M.

TO EUROPE.—Norwegian lady, well educated, would accompany lady going to Europe; references. Norwegian, Box 290 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; thoroughly experienced; where second man or parlormaid is kept; good table decorator; strictly honest and industrious; quick and obliging; tall and of good appearance; town or country; excellent city reference; present employer can be seen. B. G., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent English-trained servant; age, 38; is a good valet; will be highly recommended by employer, who can be seen; satisfactory reasons for leaving. A. A., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, &c.—By a butler or valet, in private family; single; thoroughly competent for his duties; experienced in traveling with family or gentleman; first-class references. G., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; dinner parties and receptions a specialty; keeps silver like new; several years' city reference. D. V., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Protestant; thirteen years' highest reference; strictly abstemious; understands all duties; willing and obliging. J. N., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, &c.—By a butler or valet, in private family; willing and obliging; thoroughly competent; good city reference. A. K., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to recommend her butler; has lived in her service two years; obliging, sober, honest, and trustworthy. P. G., 31 East 47th St.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss in private family; recommended for parties and cleaning silver; honest, sober, willing, obliging; first-class city reference. Butler, 224 West 33d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young Swiss; tall; speaks three languages; just disengaged through family going to Europe. J. S., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By English couple; do entire work of small family; wife a first-class cook; no washing; excellent references. M. G., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, &c.—By a middle-aged Englishman as butler or attendant to an invalid gentleman, or steward on a yacht; good city references. W. I., 877 6th Av., care Mrs. Flynn.

BUTLER.—By a strictly temperate young man; single; thoroughly experienced; willing to be useful; excellent city reference. Butler, 914 6th Av., Rodgers's bell.

BUTLER.—By an experienced Englishman; one or more footmen; age 42; tall, good appearance; excellent valet; just disengaged; two years' personal reference. Dosen, 743 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By an English trained servant as butler or butler and valet; thoroughly honest and sober; best of references. D. H., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an educated German, 34, as competent butler in a private house; willing to be useful with housework or chamberwork. I. Wolfinger, 239 East 94th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French-Swiss couple; thoroughly experienced; highly recommended for capacities; good character; two years' reference from last employer. A., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK or CHAMBERMAID.—By married couple; man as butler; wife as cook or chambermaid; no children; best reference. A. Anderson, 8 South 5th St., Morristown, N. J.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly respectable young man, 21, good appearance, in private family as butler, or as valet to gentleman; references. O'Toole, 227 West 62d St.

BUTLER.—By a competent Frenchman as butler in private family; disengaged May 25. Present employer's, 65 East 53d St.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly capable, honest, sober, and willing; first-class references. Long, 220 East 35th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; is good valet; speaks little English; first-class references. Caron, 138 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—As butler in private family; city or country; ten years' experience; best of references from late employer. 83 Washington Place.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a German; highest English and American references; present employer going to Europe. F. R., 2 East 46th St.

BUTLER.—First-class references; thoroughly understands his duties; good valet; English. A. B., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; just disengaged; excellent city references; lady can be seen. White, 10 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler and cook, with good city reference. S. H., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife; in country; man good valet, wife first-class cook; first-class reference. G., 1,486 Broadway.

BUTLER and NURSE or MAID.—By a French Swiss couple; private family; moderate wages; best city references. Butler, 240 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—Willing to be useful in a good private family; English; age 27; city character. Address, two days, T. R., 60 West 56th St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman, age 30, with first-class reference; fully competent; disengaged on account of death. Fox, 69 West 56th St.

BUTLER.—English; single handed; moderate wages; best references. Drew, 78 West 48th St.

BUTLER.—Swedish; in private family; first-class family references. 207 East 50th St.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a most reliable couple; care of a gentleman's house or batchelor's apartments; wife good, plain cook and laundress or chambermaid; husband, caretaker or watchman; best city reference. Christie, 208 West 67th St.

CARETAKER.—By a married couple, English, no children, to take charge of house during Summer; reference for seven Summers, and others. Reliable, 234 East 70th St.

CARETAKER.—By couple; no children; for summer. M. D., 165 West 25th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By useful man; (wife cook;) thoroughly experienced; unquestionable recommendations; trustworthy, temperate, respectful; willing, industrious; city or country; moderate expectations; smart appearance. Competent, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—A coachman and useful man in gentleman's city or country establishment; thoroughly experienced; eleven years' highest city recommendations, prominent (accessible) families; temperate; moderate expectations. American, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a coachman and generally useful man; single; middle-aged; thoroughly understands his business; four years' good reference; country preferred; perfectly honest and sober; good, careful driver. F., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a North of Ireland Protestant; married; age, 32; no family; strictly temperate; competent to take charge of gentleman's place; experienced; New-York and Brooklyn highest personal and written references; country preferred. Address T. W., Box 210 Times.

COACHMAN.—By sober, prompt, and reliable married man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; careful city driver; will be found willing and obliging

A RIVAL FOR THE SUN

DAYLIGHT BY ELECTRICITY AT THE ELECTRICAL EXPOSITION.

D. MacFarlan Moore Says His Light is "Nothing in a State of Intense Vibration"—Does Not Produce Heat—Other Marvellous Things to be Seen—Dr. Depew to Send a Message Around the World May 16.

Having proved that electricity can cook, play the piano, pump an organ, and tow a canalboat, the management of the show in the Industrial Building in Lexington Avenue, produced a man yesterday who has set out to make artificial daylight. He thinks he has advanced far enough in that line to talk publicly of it and exhibit what he has done. The National Electric Light Association heard him last night, saw his work, and gave him the stamp of approval. The exhibition was open to visitors to the show, and the combined expert and lay attendence nearly filled the large hall on the seventh floor of the building.

D. Mac Farlan Moore, the exhibitor, has made a start in this evolution of electric lighting in time to apply to it the energy and enthusiasm of youth. Of course he has been interested in mechanics and electricity from boyhood. He is not yet thirty years old. Until two years ago he suppressed his talents at the draughting table of an electrical house. When Tesla, who had been working in the same direction, was burned out, Mr. Moore was actively experimenting. He exhibited to a few friends, about eighteen months ago, a two-inch tube, from the ends of which he connected two wires to the terminals of the socket of an ordinary electric fixture, causing the tube to glow with the purplish light he had so intensified. This was the germ he has since developed, free from the distractions of fire and the consequent annoyances which impeded Tesla. Tesla is traveling toward the same goal, but by a different path. Two years ago he lectured at St. Louis before an audience of 12,000 people, using incandescent lamp bulbs to illustrate his progress in this direction. The artificial production of daylight with brains like Tesla's and Moore's working on the problem should not be very far ahead, in the opinion of those who think they know what they are talking about.

Electric lighting so far has produced simply the effect of unit lighting. However brilliant the display, not only has the source of light been visible to the spectator, but the various points of illumination could be easily distinguished. Mr. Moore's aim is to furnish light in a body, with the diffusive effect of sunlight. He thinks he can do it now so that public halls may be brightened without glare. If his plans succeed, it will be possible to apply the process to dwellings, thus making science serve those who had rather eat than sleep. The plan has not advanced yet beyond the experimental stage. If it can become commercially practicable, night can be turned into day by ordinary people.

He calls the light he produces etheric. Tubes are used in place of globes. The withdrawal of air from the tubes is an essential part of the plan. Electrical vibration does the rest. It sets the molecules remaining in the tube in such active motion that they glow to cause vibration. It does not enter the tubes, but is attached to them.

"The Light of the Future," which he calls his product, is described as a glorified electric light, depending neither upon an incandescent filament in a glass bulb nor upon a glowing crater between two carbon pencils. He says it is "nothing in a state of intense vibration," and the result is a brilliant purplish light, radiating from long glass tubes. His exhibition at the show was to demonstrate the practicability of the principle of light without heat. About the stage, suspended by wires from the ceiling, were several closed glass tubes, about ten feet in length. Each tube had been exhausted until only about one-millionth of an atmosphere was left. By means of a small electrical device, simple in construction, the atoms in the tubes were set rapidly vibrating, and the stage was illuminated by the light from the tubes. It was a pretty display, although not of large area.

In explanation of the phenomenon of light by inductive effect in vacuum tubes—after which electricians have striven since the limitations of the incandescent lamp became recognized—Mr. Moore described the methods he uses. The vacuum vibrator is the nucleus of his invention. It consists merely of a long, fixed tube, open at one end and free at the other. To the free end a small disk of soft iron is attached, and the centre of the spring rests against a contact point. All this is inclosed in an exhausted tube. The only other apparatus is a small electromagnet and a long glass tube. A current from the dynamo is passed through the coil of the magnet and then through the vibrator, the soft iron disk on the vibrator spring being placed above the magnet. Two wires are fastened to the two ends of the magnet coil, and also to the two ends of the long glass tube. When the circuit through the magnet and the vibrator is closed, the small disk at the end of the spring vibrates with great rapidity and breaks the current in the vacuum with each vibration. This rapid vibration is communicated to the atoms in the long tube, and the result is a light. Mr. Moore explained to the audience the different steps which led him so far toward the desired result, each step being illustrated by some piece of apparatus, and the intensity of the light increasing with each step.

The long tubes contained nothing, not even a wire, but each end was in contact with the two wires from the magnet coils. This was all, yet the tube became a rod of solid, opalescent light, which shimmered and glowed in the tube as the atoms oscillated under the influence of the rapidly disrupted current in the vibrator.

Mr. Moore's illustrations were most attractive. He used the stereopticon to explain the apparatus, and varied the exhibition with examples in induction and with etheric devices applied to decorative work. An electric fountain was shown quite prettily. After a short tube had been filled with white glow, he made the same glow appear through an aperture one inch square. It was a fairly good imitation of sunlight. Tubes in which the vacuum was low, and others in which it was high, presented fine contrasts in pink, blue, and white. He said colors could be produced to please the taste or to suit any given purpose, and that rooms might be illuminated from concealed sources of light or from tubes in the wall, set like picture molding or in any desired pattern.

The formal programme, earlier in the day, included several papers, which led to so much discussion that other papers that had been announced could not be presented. A paper was read by W. L. R. Emmet of Schenectady in the morning on "The Results Accomplished in the Distribution of Light and Power by Alternating Currents." The discussion covered a number of technical points involved in the paper concerning efficiencies of different methods of working and the various systems of distribution by two-phase and three-phase currents. Special reference was made to a new plant, which is to be installed at Hartford, Conn., in which power will be transmitted about ten miles from two water-power stations to that city. There it will be used as an ordinary alternating two-phase current for lighting and power, and it will also operate rotary transformers for supplying direct current. The direct current will be used in underground mains in the centre of the city. The direct current will charge storage batteries during the day, which will carry the excessive part of the load during the evening. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Herbert Wagner of St. Louis, Mr. Black of Cleveland, Alexander Dow of Detroit, A. J. De Camp of Philadelphia, J. W. Van Trump of Wilmington, and James R. Ayer of Boston.

Judge E. A. Armstrong of Camden, N. J., read a paper on "Evolution of Interior Conduits, from the Electrical Standpoint," written by Luther Stieringer. There was also a discussion on "The Desirability of a Standard Socket." John F. Kelly read a paper in the afternoon on "Evolution of the Inductor Alternator," which excited so much technical discussion that it crowded out other papers which had been announced.

A letter reached the show from Mr. Edison yesterday, in which he said he would be present Saturday with six sets of fluoroscope apparatus. Visitors will have free use of it. If promises hold, this addition to the show will be highly attractive to friends who may be curious to see through each other. Each set of apparatus will accommodate a couple. It is expected to appeal especially to sweethearts.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Depew, an arrangement was made with the New-York Central Railroad for the use of a baggage car, to run between Niagara Falls and New-York, for the transportation of storage batteries, charged with power generated at Niagara. This special power will be used for the movement of many classes of machinery in the building, and for experimental work in the laboratory of Nicola Tesla. No charge is to be made for the use of the car or for service in connection with the transportation.

Dr. Depew will send a message around the world Saturday evening, May 16, from one side of the main balcony, which will be received on the opposite side of the balcony by Edward D. Adams, the President of the Niagara Falls Power Company, who will in turn send a reply message to Dr. Depew. Dr. Depew's message will consist of twenty words, and Mr. Adams's reply of fifteen words. Current for transmission of the message on the land lines will be generated at Niagara. The following will be the course of the messages: New-York to Canso, London, Lisbon, Suez, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, Sydney, Cape of Good Hope, Lisbon, Pernambuco, City of Mexico, San Francisco, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Montreal, St. John's, N. F., New-York, the entire distance traveled being over 28,600 miles. It is expected that the time of transmission will be about forty minutes, including the reply.

An interesting feature will be the publication of the messages in the various newspapers at each of the above points. The Postal Telegraph and the Commercial Cable Company's lines will be used from New-York to London, and from London to the Cape of Good Hope the Government wires of the several countries, together with the African coast lines, will convey the messages. After the sending of the message Dr. Depew will deliver the address upon "The Electric Age" heretofore announced.

PLANS FOR THE CHURCH ARMY.

Col. H. H. Hadley Supported by the Parochial Missions Society.

Col. H. H. Hadley of the St. Bartholomew's Rescue Mission said yesterday that the published statement that the plan which he had prepared for the organization of the United States Church Army had been abandoned, because it was deemed inexpedient, is a mistake.

On the contrary, Col. Hadley will proceed to organize companies and posts in this city and other parts of the country. This movement will be largely experimental, and a special committee has been appointed to report on the matter at the next Diocesan Convention, in the Fall, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Col. Hadley's plan proposed, in part, that a General Council be appointed, to be composed of the presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Bishop of New-York, and other Bishops in the United States; that an Executive Board be named which shall have direction of the methods and religious teachings of the Church Army and give advice to the military head of the organization, the latter to have power to select his own assistants and to adopt rules and regulations for the army, and that the Executive Board request each Bishop in the United States to appoint two clergymen as members of an Advisory Board, which shall report to the Executive Board matters concerning the army in the several dioceses. The plan further suggested that no post should be established or continued in any parish without the written consent of the rector in charge thereof, and when established to be under the control of the rector, subject to the rules and regulations of the army.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Parochial Missions Society on Tuesday a special committee reported in favor of the plan. Bishop Potter presided, and after a full discussion of the report, the committee finally concluded that, while recognizing fully the need of such work and its urgency now, it felt that a much fuller consideration by the Church of all the proposed methods and details should be given to the matter before a complete scheme of organization is adopted. The following resolution was adopted:

That this committee begs to express its cordial sympathy with some such experimental test of the value of the Church Army methods as may be undertaken under the authority of the rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, or other rectors, and along the lines proposed in the report of the committee.

Bishop Potter informed Col. Hadley that he had permission to organize posts or companies of the Church Army in any parish with the written consent of the rector of the parish, the result of such organizations to be reported at the next Diocesan Convention. Col. Hadley will therefore proceed with the work of organization. He has been greatly encouraged by the receipt of the following letter from the Rev. E. A. Bradley, Vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street:

CHURCH MISSION HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1896.

Dear Col. Hadley: As the result of the meeting of our Parochial Missions Society held today you are fully authorized to organize the first company of the United States Church Army, thickened out, I trust, of God to win many souls for the Church.

Second, you are also authorized, so far as the Parochial Missions Society can authorize you, to organize posts of the United States Church Army in all parishes of which the rectors give their consent (written) to the work.

Third, you are also authorized to secure patrons and auxiliaries for the financial help of the army.

Further, consider that this society, in some measure representing the mind of the Church, does not mean to leave you and this initial work to the loneliness of individualism and to its fate, and is also resolved to take this whole large subject into the most earnest and devout consideration.

A committee was appointed, with power to enlarge itself, that is charged with the study of the details of this matter, and instructed to report to the Diocesan Convention upon its Missionary Day next Fall.

My own heart is in gladness that the Church has opened the door to this onward movement for the salvation of souls in Christ's appointed way, through His body, and I bid you go forward courageously in our great Captain's name. Cordially yours, E. A. BRADLEY,
President Executive Committee.

Col. Hadley said yesterday that already the Rev. Dr. Bradley, the Rev. Dr. William H. Hughes of Morristown, N. J., and the Rev. Dr. Harold Arrowsmith of Bayonne City, N. J., had applied to become patrons for the purpose of helping to organize the work.

The temporary headquarters for the purpose of organization will be at Col. Hadley's home, 423 Lexington Avenue. He will go to-day to organize a mission in Southern New-Jersey, and he and his staff will organize another in Philadelphia on Sunday.

Ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, has consented to act as Treasurer for the movement, and all contributions should be sent to him.

DIPLOMAS FOR TWENTY-ONE M. D'S.

Of Eclectic Medical College Graduates Three Women and One a Negro.

Chickering Hall was well filled last night at the thirty-fifth commencement of the Eclectic Medical College. Of the twenty-one who received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, three were women. Next to them in the interest he aroused in the audience was Robert C. Fraser of the graduating class, a negro who came all the way from British Guiana to study medicine in New-York.

The graduates were William Bachmann, Adolph August Robert Bankowsky, John Lafayette Berry, M. D.; Henry Jacob Birkenhauer, Anna Matilda Cross, William Harper Davis, Robert Cornelius Fraser, Francis Louis Morhard, D. D. S.; Annie Elizabeth Martin, Marie Vincent Maxwell, William Isaac Louis, Herrmann Lewin, Lawrence Joseph Osborne, Jacob Oshlag, A. B.; Otto Henry Rohde, Henry John Rynkker, Frederick Leo Sinclair, Franklin Leo Sinclair, Robert Alonzo Toms, George Russel Thompson, and Charles Leonard Wakeman.

W. R. Spooner, Vice President of the Board of Trustees, presided and presented the diplomas. Dr. G. W. Boskowitz, Dean of the Faculty of the college, read the annual report of the Faculty, which showed there were last year 103 students, of whom 15 were women.

At the close of Dr. Boskowitz's report the Rev. Henry T. McEwen made the address to the class. Robert A. Toms delivered the valedictory.

A meeting of alumni of the institution was held yesterday at the college building, 239 East Fourteenth Street, at which there was an unusually large attendance of out-of-town physicians. Officers of the Alumni Association were elected as follows: President—Dr. J. H. Bell; Vice Presidents—Dr. F. E. Hill, Dr. L. Bullock, and Dr. F. L. Morehead; Secretary—Dr. H. C. Hinds; Treasurer—Dr. A. W. Tompkins.

Election Contest Settled.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The House to-day confirmed the title of Shaw (Dem.) to the seat from the Third North Carolina District, contested by Thompson, (Pop.) The report in favor of Tucker, (Dem.,) from the Tenth Virginia District, whose seat was contested by Yost, (Rep.,) was placed on the calendar.

THE DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE

MEDICAL MEN LISTEN TO PAPERS BY EXPERTS.

Prof. Charles H. Snow on the Collection of Liquid Waste in Cities—Commissioner Waring Tells of His Work, and Condemns the Dumping of Garbage at Sea—Addresses by Dr. W. H. Thompson, Allen Hazen, and John H. Girdner.

"The Disposal of the Waste of Great Cities" was the subject considered by the Section on Public Health of the New-York Academy of Medicine last night.

In opening the meeting, the Chairman, Dr. Henry D. Chapin, said that the questions to be considered were most interesting and that nothing of greater importance could be discussed before a body of medical men.

Dr. Chapin then announced that as Charles H. Snow, Professor of Engineering in the University of New-York, had a bad cold, he would read his paper on "The Collection and Disposal of Liquid Waste—Sewage."

In his paper Prof. Snow classed the influences of sanitary engineering into two groups, as miasmatic and germ diseases, and their relations to air, water, and refuse. Air, he said, acts as a vehicle for germ diseases, water for the results of organic or inorganic taint. Stagnant water was considered in various conditions, as when primarily impure, when deficient in oxygen, and supplied with it artificially, as at New-Rochelle; good water spoiled by insufficient masonry, and sewage-polluted water.

Speaking of the problem of getting rid of sewage, Prof. Snow said that a city should control its own watershed and might manage this by purchase. Refuse stands for all impurities due to man's presence and occupation, and the conveying of bacteria to other substances forming excellent cultures should be considered as a primary question in municipal sanitation.

Of liquid and solid refuse the paper said that both the methods of collection and disposal of them affected public health. Discussing the characteristics and classification of sewage, Prof. Snow said that in amount it came near equaling the water supply. It must be kept fresh so as not to be offensive. Gases from it are dangerous when liberated in the presence of substances dangerous to health.

It is not necessary to collect sewage in pipes, he said. It may be collected in tubs or tanks, as in Paris. Still, automatic collection is preferable. Prof. Snow spoke of the dangers of sewage deposits in pipes and the necessity of expert engineering in their laying, and insisted that safety lies in the sewage being fresh at the point of delivery.

Of the disposition of sewage, Prof. Snow said that towns with no tidal aids were liable to disease. He condemned cesspools, unless lined with waterproof materials. Speaking on the subject of discharging into large bodies of water, he pointed out the danger of contamination of water used for household purposes.

"Public good," said Prof. Snow, in conclusion, "is made subservient to party policy. Public work should not be given to those who need it, but to those whom the work needs."

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, was heartily greeted when he went to the platform to speak on "The Collection and Disposal of Solid Waste—Garbage." He sketched the dreaming east side as it was and as it is to-day. Inhabited by folk from Europe, in whose minds no thought of sanitation had ever entered, with its narrow streets and high houses, it was formerly mainly dependent on a rainfall for any street cleaning, while from October to May the streets, covered with inches of muck, were either wet or covered with snow. Physicians and druggists say now that their business there has been much injured.

"Of the 417 miles of streets in this city," he said, "there is not one now that is not swept at least once a day. Streets measuring 200 miles are now twice a day, and twenty miles are swept three or four times a day. I Market and Hester Streets we keep at it all day long."

Col. Waring condemned the system of dumping garbage at sea as barbarous. He said that last Monday he was able to show that, instead of spending the $375,000 allowed annually for the final disposition of garbage, the city could derive an income of $10,000 a year by accepting the bid of Contractor Tate of $245,000 a year for the trimming privilege. In his argument, Col. Waring read the figures published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, which do not take into account fifty acres at $3,000 each made on Riker's Island.

Other papers were "Modern Methods of Sewage Filtration," by Allen Hazen, late chemist of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, and "Remarks Upon the Clinical Effects of Bad Hygienic Conditions," by Dr. W. H. Thompson and John H. Girdner.

AUCTION SALE OF SILK RIBBONS.

11,600 Cartons of Pelgram & Meyer's Make Disposed Of.

The auction rooms of Townsend & Montant, at 87 Leonard Street, were crowded with dealers interested in the peremptory sale of 11,600 cartons of Pelgram & Meyer's silk ribbons yesterday.

Charles Montant cried the sales, which began with Columbia brand, satin and gros grain, in numbers which, respectively, were 10, 13, 17, 21, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 50 lines in width.

Bidding was brisk, and the prices obtained were considered to be good in the present dull condition of the ribbon market. The opening bid was 2½ cents a line, and from that to 3 cents a line the different lots were rapidly sold. The second lot sold was of the Pennsylvania brand, satin and gros grain, black, and consisted of 630 cartons of the same numbers and lines as the Columbia brand. The lot was eagerly purchased at 3 cents a line. A lot of gros grain, black, consisting of 775 cartons, brought from 3⅛ to 3½ cents a line.

A large lot of the New-York brand, satin and gros grain, of different colors and shades, excited great interest, and the bids ranged from 4¼ to 4¾ cents a line. Many other lots were sold at equally good prices.

Prominent among the buyers were Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Kaufmann & Isaacs, New-Orleans, La.; Edson, Moore & Co. and Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; L. Plaut, Newark, N. J.; D. H. Holmes, New-Orleans, La.; Dry Goods Union, Lanburgh Brothers, Washington, D. C.; J. Rothchild & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. Grinsfelder & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; E. W. Edwards & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Cook & Taylor, Lowell, Mass., and C. B. Rouss, Charles Schoolhouse & Son, S. Steinfeld, D. R. Heine, Ludwig Brothers, and J. Weinstein & Co. of this city.

Burnham, Hanna, Munger Company, Kansas City, Kan.; Furst Brothers, Jersey City, N. J.; Joel Gutman & Co., N. Gutman & Co., and M. Goldenberg, Baltimore, Md.; Hale Brothers and D. Samuels, San Francisco, Cal.; Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Felix Kahn, Baltimore, Md.; Liebmann Company and A. D. Matthews & Sons, Brooklyn; Partridge & Netcher, Chicago, Ill.; A. Salz, Keyport, N. J.; Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass., and Burton, Price & Co., S. Bauman, J. Bamberg & Co., H. B. Claflin Company, Max Feist, Gomprecht, Lehman & Co., and John Miles of this city.

Funeral of Assemblyman Malone.

The funeral of Assemblyman Bernard H. Malone, who died of consumption last Saturday, took place at his late residence, 322 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The services were conducted by the Rev. M. St. C. Wright, pastor of the Unitarian Church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. The burial was in Woodlawn Cemetery. The pall bearers were Andrew J. White, Jacob Seabold, Senator Guy, Patrick F. Ferrigan, Edwin T. Hyde, Edward J. Kuch, and Patrick F. McKeon. A special committee of the Assembly attended by appointment of Speaker Fish. The committee consisted of Philip W. Reinhard, Harvey T. Andrews, George C. Austin, Louis Davidson, Arthur C. Butts, and John M. Delmour. The members of the General Committee of Tammany Hall in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, seventy in number, attended the funeral in a body.

LIGHT SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

Prof. Dr. G. Jaeger.

In New-York City at our own stores only:
176 Fifth Av. below 28d St. Main Retail.
1189 Broadway, near 28th Street;
153 Broadway, below Cortlandt St.
Descriptive Catalogue Free by Mail.
Dr. Jaeger's SANITARY WOOLEN System Co.

CORONER HOEBER COMPLIMENTED.

His Conduct of Three Inquests Pleased the Jurymen.

Eight jurymen who had taken part in three inquests, yesterday presented Coroner Hoeber with the following address:

In view of what we have read in the New-York papers regarding the Coroner, we want to declare ourselves as being agreeably surprised and pleased at the concise and fair way in which he has conducted the cases coming before us this day.

The address was signed by the following jurymen: Jacob S. Bernheimer of 31 and 33 White Street, foreman; Charles Thompson of 12 White Street, Louis Rothschild of 45 Lispenard Street, Sigmund Gerber of 442 East Eighty-seventh Street, J. Weinstein of 275 Church Street, James Morrison of 941 Broadway, Robert Ferguson of 44 Lispenard Street, and Charles Jones of 53 West Fifty-first Street. After the address was read by Mr. Bernheimer, Coroner Hoeber, who was visibly affected, said: "Thank you, gentlemen."

The jury was unable to find that the death of William Ogilvy, once a broker, who was run over by a truck at Peck Slip and Pearl Street on April 20, was due to the carelessness of Joseph Deck, and the latter was discharged by the Coroner.

Evidence was produced to show Deck was not in charge of the truck, which had been left standing in the street without a driver. The Coroner asked Deck to take the stand. His counsel, ex-Assistant District Attorney Bradley, objected, saying Deck should not testify against himself.

"Will you wait a minute?" said the Coroner.

Mr. Bradley continued to talk. After requesting him twice to be silent, the Coroner threatened to have him put out of the courtroom.

Coroner Hoeber informed Deck that he need not testify if he did not wish to. Deck said he was willing to testify, but had been advised not to do so by his counsel.

Albert Keintz, the driver of a wagon for the Krumenacher Bottling Company, was found not guilty of the death of Theodosia Schumacher of 23 East Forty-sixth Street, who was run over on April 30 while riding a bicycle in West One Hundred and Sixth Street. It was shown that wagons of the kind driven by Keintz are not provided with brakes, and the jury recommended that manufacturers provide them in the future.

The jury decided that no blame attached to any one for the death of Daniel Smith, a gateman who was killed while crossing the elevated railroad at Twenty-third Street and Ninth Avenue on Feb. 19.

MULE THAT KNEW A THING OR TWO.

Showed Workmen How to Get It Out of a Deep Hole.

A Jersey City mule yesterday gave several workmen an object lesson in engineering. The animal is owned by Henry Metzger, an icemap. It is one of a team. Whether its mate knows as much is yet to be demonstrated. Metzger was driving down Montgomery Street. He drove dangerously near an excavation that had been made for a big water pipe.

As the team was stopped, the earth at the side of the excavation gave way, and one of the mules slid out of its harness and into the hole. It landed on its feet, and did not seem to be worried about its sudden descent. The hole was about five feet deep, and the mule thrust its head out and seemed to be inclined to ask the workmen who had dug the pitfall what they were going to do about it.

If it had asked, they probably would not have been able to answer the question. They consulted with Mr. Metzger, but neither he nor they could think of any plan for lifting the mule out of the hole.

While they were deliberating the mule reached out its head, stretched its neck, and with its nose began shoving the earth that lay banked about into the hole from which it had been taken.

Whether the mule really solved the problem or not will never be known, but its action gave the workmen an idea. Satirizing their shovels, they began throwing the earth back into the hole. The mule moved from side to side as well as it could, and as the earth fell the animal tramped it under foot.

As the process proceeded the mule began to rise, and twenty minutes later it stepped out of the hole none the worse for its mishap.

Then it walked back to its mate and stood quietly while its harness was readjusted. When that was done Metzger resumed business, and the weary workmen shoveled the earth out of the hole again, and wished they could compel the mule to do the work for them.

STARS WILL PLAY "THE RIVALS."

Performance to be Given at the American Theatre This Afternoon.

The star performance of Sheridan's comedy, "The Rivals," will be given at the American Theatre this afternoon, and as nearly every seat, as well as all the boxes, has been sold, the audience which will greet the stars will be an imposing one in respect to numbers. The company has already given performances in Springfield, Mass., and Hartford and New-Haven, Conn., so that its production ought by this time to be a smooth and perfect one.

No such cast as that which will present "The Rivals" this afternoon has been given to a play before. Every character is intrusted to a well-known and popular star, Joseph Jefferson playing Bob Acres; William H. Crane, Sir Anthony Absolute; Nat C. Goodwin, Sir Lucius O'Trigger; Francis Wilson, David; Robert Taber, Captain Jack Absolute; Joseph Holland, Faikland; E. M. Holland, Fag; Mrs. John Drew, Mrs. Malaprop; Julia Marlowe Taber, Lydia Languish, and Fanny Rice, Lucy.

The production will be a handsome one, special scenery and properties having been prepared for the company. But one performance will be given in each city to be visited by the company. The play will be presented in Brooklyn to-night.

Surprise for the Messerschmitts.

A number of the most intimate friends of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Messerschmitt gave them a surprise yesterday on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of their wedding. The party consisted of twenty well-known German men and women, who brought presents and floral gifts. The day was also the birthday of Mrs. Messerschmitt. The parlors of their residence, 102 East Fourteenth Street, were speedily converted into banquet rooms. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. P. Richter, Mrs. A. Borkel, William Lehing, Mr. and Mrs. A. Eger, Major and Mrs. William Wenzel, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fint, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Wassung, Mr. and Mrs. F. Roemmle, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Louis Spatz, William Lohr, Frank Dietz, and the host and hostess.

Fined $50 for "Scorching."

The first bicycle "scorcher" to be tried in the Court of Special Sessions was Samuel Goldberg, twenty-one years old, of 422 Sixth Avenue, who was tried yesterday. Goldberg was arrested on the evening of April 10 by Policeman Schuessler. Goldberg refused to stop, and was overtaken by the policeman, mounted on a bicycle, after a chase. In attempting to escape he ran down and injured six-year-old Andrew McGinnis of 524 Eighth Avenue. The race extended from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-ninth Street. Goldberg denied that he was going faster than three miles an hour. The Judge pronounced the prisoner guilty, and imposed a fine of $50, which Goldberg's father paid.

Drunken Wife Beater Injured.

John Crowley, a wife beater, is in the Hudson Street Hospital with a broken ankle. He lives at 4 Hague Street, and is supported by his wife. The neighbors were startled last night by her screams. They saw her, a moment later, climb out of a window to a rear shed and escape by means of a rear stairway. Crowley followed, but fell off the shed into the courtyard below.

Ladies' Suits.

Blazer Outing Suit of Linen Crash, $5.00

Linen Crash Outing Suit, with Blazer Coat, Applique trimmed, $6.50

Outing Suit of Linen Crash, with Eton Coat and White Leather Belt, $8.50

Linen and Crash Suit, Eton and Blazer Coats, trimmed with Piqué, White Belts, $10.75

Bicycle Suits and Separate Skirts, $8.50, $10.75, $12.75, $13.50, $17.50 and $22.50.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

TO MEET THE NEW SCHOOL LAW.

Education Board to Adopt Rules—Plea for United Action.

At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday a special committee of five was appointed to prepare new by-laws, rules, and regulations, in conformity with the new school law. The committee is composed of Messrs. Beneville, Hubbell, Prentiss, Peaslee, and Ketchum.

Commissioner Strauss in offering the resolution said that it would be better to have a special committee do the work than refer it to the present Committee on School System. He said that the work of the committee, no matter how honestly and sincerely done, would undoubtedly be subjected to criticism, so he considered that it would be better to leave the work to a new committee, which, he hinted, should comprise members who favored the new school law. He declared that if he should be appointed on the special committee he would feel compelled to decline.

Commissioner Mack said that there should not be two hostile camps in the board, and intimated that the members who did not favor the new school law should not go sulking into their tents because of its passage. He declared that it was the duty of every member of the board to work assiduously in carrying out the provisions of the new law, and that no distinction should be made in appointing the special committee.

A communication was received from R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, offering, in behalf of the association, to defray the expense of keeping certain schools open in densely crowded quarters of the city between July 16 and Aug. 24, for the benefit of children who would like to attend them. The matter was referred to the Committee on School System.

The question of giving Principals of schools jurisdiction over janitors was laid over for further consideration. Commissioner Little was of the opinion that the janitors were absent too much from the schools, sometimes being sent on errands by the Principals. The next meeting of the board will take place May 20, when there will be an election of a City Superintendent, as Superintendent Jasper's two-year term expires June 1. It is expected that there will be opposition to his re-election. Mr. Jasper has held the position for nearly twenty years.

DELAY FOR MRS. M. E. GAFFEY.

Gets a Writ of Habeas Corpus and May Not Be Taken to Syracuse.

Mrs. Mary E. Gaffey, who eloped from Syracuse, N. Y., a few days ago with Charles Becker, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on a charge of larceny, a warrant being presented by Sheriff Austin of Onondaga County charging her with having taken $2,500 of her husband's money. Magistrate Simms ordered her surrender to Sheriff Austin, but just as the latter was about to start for the Grand Central Station to catch the 1:30 P. M. train Mr. Moss of the firm of Howe & Hummel served him with a writ of habeas corpus, and Mrs. Gaffey was taken to Police Headquarters. She will be taken before Justice Truax to-day.

When she appeared in court yesterday, Mrs. Gaffey was accompanied by Becker's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Loucks of 263 West Twentieth Street. She was calm and self-possessed, and chatted with her companions until called to the prisoners' box. Becker was not in court, and the police think he has left the city.

Detective Foye told of the elopement and exhibited $2,340 taken from Mrs. Gaffey at Police Headquarters. After reading the warrant from Onondaga County, Magistrate Simms ordered the surrender of the prisoner to Sheriff Austin. The Sheriff had just reached the street when the writ of habeas corpus was served upon him.

Mr. Moss said the attempt to hold Mrs. Gaffey on the charge of stealing the $2,500 is absurd, as the Supreme Court long ago held that a wife cannot steal from her husband.

J. E. PIDGEON'S BURGLAR CHASE.

In His Night Clothes He Chased Three Who Tried to Enter His House.

José E. Pidgeon, a lawyer who lives on the first floor of the apartment house at 48 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, was surprised at an early hour yesterday morning by three burglars, who attempted to gain an entrance to his house. He jumped out of bed and on opening the window found three young men in the alley at the side of the house. He ran into the street, and the men, seeing they had been discovered, ran down the street in the direction of Marcy Avenue.

Mr. Pidgeon, clad only in his night clothes, gave pursuit, at the same time calling on the men to halt. Policeman Leeder of the Gates Avenue Precinct was in the vicinity, caught the three men, and took them to the station house, while Mr. Pidgeon returned to his home to dress. He called at the station later and made a complaint of attempted burglary against the men.

The men gave their names as Benjamin Hegenwich of 77 Palmetto Street, Charles Smith of 1,070 De Kalb Avenue, and Francis P. Barnes of 150 Carmine Street. They said they had been visiting one of the servants and had simply tapped on the window as a joke. Justice Harriman, in the Gates Avenue Police Court, held them in $500 bail for examination.

The servants in the house say that they do not know any of the men.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Because you wish your country house to be habitable without changes until late in the Autumn do not let that keep you from visiting our Summer departments. Furnishings are here that suit the chill days of November as well as the hot days of August.

Take the bedroom for example. What could be more charming, whatever the temperature, than enameled furniture draped in cotton or linen stuffs to give Persian, Marie Antoinette, Colonial or Delft effects?

Draperies galore to choose from.

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NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Prof. Dwight L. Elmendorf will give his new lecture on "Northern Italy," illustrated with colored telephotographs, in the lecture room of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Twenty-second Street, this evening at 8:30 o'clock. The lecturer will take his audience from New-York by way of the Straits of Gibraltar to Genoa, Pisa, Florence, Milan, Verona, and Venice. By special request, Prof. Elmendorf will show telephotographs of the Alps, including the Matterhorn and adjacent peaks, the Jungfrau, and other cloud-capped giants.

—The final meeting of the patrons of the recent Harlem charity festival will be held this evening at 8:30 at the Kenmore, 256 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, when the report of the Treasurer, Mrs. E. Horace Hamilton, will be read and the distribution of the proceeds among the six up-town charities named as beneficiaries will be authorized. To further encourage the attendance of every patron, the entertainment has arranged for the presence of Mme. Methot, soprano.

—Mrs. Jennie V. O'Connor, detective in Ehrich's Sixth Avenue dry goods store, arrested yesterday afternoon two women, whom she said she had detected stealing two parasols valued at $4.50. The women said they were Mrs. Annie L. Stoddard, a widow, and her daughter Louisa, both of whom gave as their address 11 Abingdon Square. At Jefferson Market Court they were held in $500 bail each for trial.

—The last meeting and banquet of the Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island will be held at the Hotel Savoy this evening at 7 o'clock. Tenements and lodging houses will be discussed by Arthur W. Milbury, W. Bayard Cutting, Ernest Flagg, Prof. E. R. L. Gould, Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Alfred T. White, and the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford.

—The Anglo-American Telegraph Company has received advices from Berne, Switzerland, that the Indo line, which had been interrupted, is again in working order to Persia and beyond, and that the West Australian lines, which were reported to be interrupted, have been repaired.

—The Glen Summit Hotel, at Glen Summit, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, will open on June 20, under the management of W. H. Crosby. The Glen Summit is one of the largest Summer resort hotels in Pennsylvania. Fine bicycle and driving roads are attractions.

—Charles Neyens, a laborer of 452 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, while at work on the elevated structure in front of 390 Third Avenue yesterday, fell to the street and received internal injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

—Mrs. Waldo Richards will give a recital this evening in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street. The proceeds will be given to the church fund for fresh-air work.

—Honorary companionship in the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States has been conferred by the Council upon Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army.

Long Island.

—Arthur Mahew and John Wayne, who killed Stephen Powell in Hempstead, and Matthew Gray, who killed Patrick Shea in Whitestone, were taken to Sing Sing Prison yesterday. Mahew will be electrocuted and the others will serve their terms of imprisonment.

—John Hogan, a Long Island City saloon keeper who killed John Huter by striking him with his first during a fight Saturday night, was yesterday exonerated by a Coroner's jury, which held that he struck the bl

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Part Two
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NEW-LONDON'S GREAT DAY

CELEBRATION OF THE 250TH ANNIVERSARY OF HER FOUNDING.

A Magnificent Soldiers' Monument Presented to the City and Accepted by the Mayor—The Cornerstone Laid of a Statue of John Winthrop, Connecticut's First Governor—The City Invaded by a Great Crowd of Visitors.

NEW-LONDON, May 6.—This city has had a grand day of it, in observing her two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, and she has also the handsomest soldiers and sailors' monument—a granite shaft fifty feet high—to be found in New-England, through the generosity of Sebastian D. Lawrence, who had it erected at a cost of more than $25,000, and presented it to the city as a tribute to his father, Joseph Lawrence, in his day a prosperous shipping merchant, who happened to make this city his adopted home, and who prospered here wonderfully, as did his sons, Sebastian D. and Francis W. Lawrence.

New-London to-day also honored the memory of Connecticut's first Governor, John Winthrop, who came here from Groton, England, where he was born, with a little band of Puritans, and founded the town of New-London. The cornerstone of the Winthrop Monument was laid to-day with ceremonies befitting the occasion, and such as Winthrop's memory deserved. It is near the spot where Winthrop lived and where, with the first settlers, he worshipped in the little meeting house.

The ceremony of laying the cornerstone was under the direction of the Masonic Fraternity, Grand Master James H. Walsh placing the stone in position. At 10 o'clock this forenoon the Masonic procession, composed of the Third Regiment Band, Union Lodge, No. 31, F. and A. M.; Clinton Band; Brainerd Lodge, No. 102, F. and A. M.; Union Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M.; Pope's Band, Palestine Commandery, K. T.; Columbian Commandery, K. T.; officers of Grand Lodge of Connecticut, formed on State Street, proceeding up State Street to Huntington, direct to Bulkeley Square, where the monument is situated. Arriving there Union Lodge formed on the north side, Brainerd Lodge on the south, Union Chapter directly in the rear of Brainerd, the commanderies in the rear of Union Lodge.

Nearly 400 schoolboys, drilled for the occasion, under lead of Charles Bennings, formed on the west on Hempstead Street.

The introduction was by President Chappell of the Board of Trade, who spoke briefly of the significance of the occasion. The Rev. James Rixler, pastor of the Second Congregational Church, followed with prayer. The Rev. Dr. S. Leroy Blake of the First Church, delivered the address of the occasion, which gave in detail the biography and history of John Winthrop, Jr. When Dr. Blake concluded the 400 schoolboys sang "Our Flag is There," and Grand Master Walsh placed the cornerstone in position. The singing of "America" followed, and the Rev. Alfred Poole Grant, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, pronounced the benediction.

The day was an ideal one for such a splendid celebration as the people of this city and their guests participated in. The city was at its best, and appeared its prettiest for the natal celebration. The buildings, public and private, were adorned with the Star and Stripes, and the colors that go to make up the flag of the Nation.

The railroads began to bring their enormous freights of humanity early in the morning, and midforenoon found the city thronged as it never was before. The Consolidated Road, from east and west brought extra trains and extra cars on regular trains; from all the sections north as far as Windhan. the Northern Road hauled big crowds, and the New-England Road brought many people from stations as far as Putnam. A couple of harbor and coastguard modern warships, the Cincinnati and Montgomery, were lying.

The streets were filled at the passage of the early processions of Masons that proceeded to Bulkeley Square, where Grand Master Walsh officiated at the laying of the cornerstone, a cube of two feet, for the Winthrop Monument, but when the time for the dedication of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument arrived the parade where the monument is situated was a mass of humanity.

Introductory remarks were made by President Chappell of the Board of Trade, Mayor Johnston accepted the statue, with the following remarks:

Honored Sir: In behalf of the citizens of New-London, it is my pleasant duty to accept this magnificent Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, your gift to your native city. We have touched all our hearts, and as I receive it in behalf of the city, I perform the most pleasant act since I became Mayor. In behalf of all our citizens, I thank you; in behalf of the soldiers and sailors who went forth to defend the old flag, I thank you. New-London bore her full share in that great struggle to preserve the union, furnishing more men, according to her population, than any city in the Commonwealth. Her bravest and best men went forth, many of them never to return; they lie sleeping on the hillsides and in the valleys of the sunny South.

From 1861 to 1865, nearly 2,000,000 volunteers entered our army, whose valor and devotion were never equalled. It was a grand exhibition of patriotism and self-sacrifice. While our brave men were in the field fighting for the preservation of the Union, our noble, patriotic, Christian women were praying earnestly to Almighty God that the rebellion might be put down, and our liberties preserved. God answered those prayers, and crowned our arms with victory. To-day we are a nation of over 70,000,000, knowing no North, no South, no East, no West, loving old Virginia and Georgia with the same strong love for the old Commonwealths of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

When Lee surrendered the army of Northern Virginia, the magnanimous Grant said: "Let them have their horses;" and the noble-hearted Lincoln was the first to aid the suffering South and to carry out that beautiful sentiment: "Charity for all, and malice toward none." Grant, McClellan, Sherman, Hancock, Lee, Jackson, and Johnson have met beyond the river, and all who took part in that great struggle will soon answer the roll call. The South is raising her monuments to the gallant soldiers and sailors of the North. What a grand demonstration to the world that no bitterness remains!

Honored Sir, we cannot take part in the dedication of this Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, which you have caused to be erected to the patriotic dead, without doing us all good. I am sure we will all be made better citizens, and our love for our great Government of forty-five States made stronger and more enduring. The flags, the songs, the presence of these heroes who fought our battles, all these things fill our minds with nobler thoughts, and lift us to higher planes of patriotism and citizenship.

When Mayor Johnston concluded, the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung by the 400 schoolboys. Addresses by United States Senator Hawley and President Smith of Trinity College followed. The singing of "America" by all present and a salute from the warships concluded the ceremony.

At 2 o'clock the procession, composed of the army and navy, the Third Regiment of State militia, companies of the Governor's Foot Guard, Putnam Phalanx, the Fire Department, civic organizations, and the trades and industries, took place, the officers of the warships reviewing them as they passed the City Hall.

This evening an elaborate display of fireworks by the Pain Company concluded the celebration.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A FAMILY.

Henry Hofheimer's Home Burned Out—His Nephew's Dangerous Leap.

The home of Henry Hofheimer, at 7 East Ninety-third Street, was badly damaged by fire soon after 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and his family had a narrow escape from death. The damage to the building was about $15,000 and that to the furniture, paintings, and bric-à-brac amounted to about $20,000.

Mr. Hofheimer, who is a wholesale dealer in flowers and feathers, is absent in Europe on a business trip. Mrs. Hofheimer and her five children, whose ages range from four to eighteen years, slept on the second floor of the house Tuesday night. Louis Hartman, sixteen years old, a nephew of Mr. Hofheimer, slept on the third floor, and three servants occupied the fourth floor.

Mrs. Hofheimer's youngest boy awoke her about 4 o'clock yesterday morning and said their room was full of smoke. Mrs. Hofheimer leaped from her bed in great fright and shrieked repeatedly to alarm the household. Her other children and the servants heard her cries and all rushed to the street in their night clothing. They were none too quick, for they were no sooner safe than the stairway was in flames.

Young Hartman was not so fortunate. He did not awaken until the other members of the family had reached the street, and then escape by the stairway was cut off. As soon as he saw his predicament he climbed out of the front window of the third floor to a narrow balcony. He was about to leap to the ground when Henry Rosenthal appeared on a similar balcony on the adjoining house, No. 9, and checked him. The two balconies are eight feet apart, and between them runs a stone ledge three inches wide. Hartman placed one foot on the ledge, leaned toward Mr. Rosenthal as far as he could, and jumped. For a moment he seemed as if he would fall to the ground, but Mr. Rosenthal caught him by the hand with a firm hold and pulled him safely to the balcony.

There was some delay in sending out a fire alarm, and when the firemen arrived the flames extended from the basement to the roof of the house. Four streams of water, however, soon got control of the flames.

When the firemen broke in the basement windows there was an explosion of the confined air and flames shot into the street a distance of twelve feet. Capt. Jefferson Sanford of Fire Patrol No. 3 was caught by the flames, and was so badly burned about the face and hands that he went home for treatment.

It is supposed that the fire started in the kitchen range.

A SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

The General Conference Will Refer the Woman Question.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 6.—The Methodist General Conference to-day referred to the Committee on Eligibility the majority and minority reports in reference to admitting women as delegates.

The resolution of reference carried instructions to make a unanimous report in favor of submitting the whole matter to the conferences. In the course of debate it was stated that the two sides to the controversy had been in consultation and had reached a basis for an amicable settlement of the difficulty.

A resolution giving women the right to be elected Trustees of the Epworth League was offered by the Rev. Dr. Parker of Indiana and referred. An order was made fixing Monday, May 18, as a day for elections of additional Bishops and other officers. A resolution was introduced providing for a committee of nine, consisting of three Bishops, three ministers, and three laymen, to confer with a similar committee from the Church South to consider federation of the two churches.

Daniel Stevenson of Kentucky offered a substitute providing for a committee of fifteen to take up the subject of reunion with the Church South. Both resolution and substitute were referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

SAYS HE IS UNDISTURBED

GEN. LA GRANGE TIRED OF THE "SAN FRANCISCO BUSINESS."

Makes a Statement Denying that He Was Forced to Resign from the Mint Under Pain of Removal—Talks About the Fire Department and Says All the Commissioners Are in Harmony and that There Is No Row.

"If the Mayor," said Gen. O. H. La Grange yesterday, "is disturbed about this thrashing of old straw of my career as Superintendent of the Mint at San Francisco, let him turn to letters on file in his office from D. O. Mills, John W. Mackay, C. P. Huntington, and James R. Keene.

"I am not disturbed about this San Francisco business, but am tired of hearing of it. Still, in this statement, I have met that issue and others squarely:

The statement that I was forced to resign the Superintendency of the United States Mint at San Francisco in 1877 by a clear intimation that if I did not I would be removed is not true. After the President, Mr. Hayes, had considered the report of his commission he stated to J. K. Luttrell of California, L. Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi, and Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia, that he would neither remove La Grange nor ask for his resignation. Upon the receipt of this information I wrote my resignation to take effect on the 1st of January following, two months thereafter, thus going out of the office which I had held for more than eight years of my own free will and fixing my own time for doing so.

If the President had considered me unfit to hold the office he certainly would not have made the statement which he did to my friends, nor would he have allowed me to remain in charge of seven millions belonging to the Treasury after the report of the commission was before him.

It is further incorrect to say that Corporation Counsel Scott is preparing charges looking to my removal from the office of Fire Commissioner. The Corporation Counsel stated to me yesterday, referring to a newspaper article, that he knew nothing about the preparation of charges, and that he had so stated to a number of persons who had spoken to him on the subject.

I have met the Mayor frequently, officially and socially, within the past few months, and he has never said anything about my resignation or about preferring charges against me; there is no reason for such resignation or charges, and it is fair to assume that if the Mayor entertained such desire or purpose he would make it known to the subordinate whom he appointed, and not in the first instance to the reporters of the daily papers.

I would like to say that during my term as Superintendent of the United States Mint at San Francisco more than $2,000,000 was paid out for expenses, and more than $200,000,000 was coined, and that my accounts were settled by the proper Treasury official without a penny's loss to the Government.

"All the mud throwing that came of my Superintendency came of politics," continued Gen. La Grange. "My side went down—I was a politician in California; here I have hardly known what politics is—and then came attacks. My successor, Henry L. Dodge—no politician, but a business man—fared no better. His removal was due to politics, but he was an excellent Mint Superintendent—one of the best.

"I am proud to take him as a standard of comparison which cannot be invidious. Here is what Louis A. Garwell said in part of our administrations:

1876—7, La Grange—Number of pieces coined, 56,933,600, worth $82,091,000; net expenses, $686,869, equal to 1.21 cents the piece.

1879-80, Dodge—Number of pieces coined, 34,715,450, worth $78,102,250; net expenses, $640,126, equal to 2.01 cents each piece.

Sweepings—Loss on sale, 1876 and 1877, La Grange, $21,029.21; 1880 and 1881, Dodge, $28,100.36.

"As to the sale of zinc mentioned in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, I acted under the advice of Pollock, and in the interest of the Government, and in regard to liabilities of $6,675.70, for sales of old materials, that money was in the vaults of the mint.

"As you see to-day, the Fire Commissioners are in harmony. They refer to and consult each other. Since Mr. Sheffield, Mr. Ford, and I have been together, I find but a dozen instances of where a proposition has not received a unanimous vote out of hundreds where we have voted as a unit. We certainly stand two to one on the question of trying J. Elliot Smith, Superintendent of Telegraph. That question is to-day before the Corporation Counsel for assignment of counsel. The counsel for the board, Mr. Findley, did not at first see a basis for charges; now he has different views. Besides, we were not dependent on his decision. In the Seery case we drew up the charges before our counsel knew of them.

"We are all three working together in the most amiable manner. Never has there been an unkind word, while there have been differences without ill feeling, or rather without exhibition of it. We work most pleasantly as business partners. Row in the Fire Board! Never has been one.

"About contracts? Well, we found our horses eating bad hay and oats, and we have succeeded in getting proper feed for them. Delays in regard to contracts forced us to go into the market and purchase supplies. I never thought that we would be charged with violating the law until I met Controller Fitch yesterday. If he has delayed payment on our bills, he has done his duty. One thing is certain, no such liabilities will be incurred again.

"Chief Bonner was not asked seriously if the force was demoralized. Such a question would be idle, for we know the contrary. I did ask him jocularly about the newspaper statements that the force was demoralized, that was all. Yes, David S. Grey, manager of an electrical installation company, came here to-day with a grievance about some inspectors, a matter of no serious moment, and he cannot have any complaint to make against us, as he was invited and encouraged to draw up specific charges which will be considered on Friday."

"I have nothing," said Commissioner Ford, "to add to what Gen. La Grange has said, except that, in my opinion, all these attacks on and stories about the department are due to the influences back of Superintendent Smith, and their aim, to prevent probing, will fall."

Commissioner Sheffield said he would not reconsider his resolution to say nothing in regard to his relations with his colleagues.

W. S. ANDREWS'S SLANDER SUIT.

E. M. Tomlinson Arrested on a Charge of Accusing Him with Bribe-Taking.

Edgar M. Tomlinson, ex-Chief Excise Inspector, was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail late Tuesday night in default of $1,000 bail, under an order of arrest issued on March 28 by Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court in a suit brought by W. S. Andrews, ex-Excise Commissioner, for $50,000 damages for alleged slander.

The troubles between the two men have been before the public several times, and, after an investigation by the Loyal Legion, resulted in Mr. Andrews's name being dropped from the membership roll of that organization.

In his complaint Mr. Andrews says that when he was reappointed in May, 1892, as Excise Commissioner, Mr. Tomlinson asked his support for reappointment as Chief Excise Inspector. Mr. Andrews declined to vote for him, saying he had no faith in his integrity. Tomlinson was not reappointed. Mr. Andrews says he also refused to recommend Tomlinson to Postmaster Dayton for a position in the Post Office. He told Tomlinson, he said, that he would advise the Postmaster to have nothing to do with him. Tomlinson said, according to Mr. Andrews: "You will be sorry for this."

Mr. Andrews alleges that at various times in 1894 the defendant asserted in the presence of others that he (Andrews) was a thief, had robbed an old soldier of his pension money, and had taken $500 as a bribe to give Mrs. Claude an excise license for the Hotel Tortoni, in Lexington Avenue. In a statement issued yesterday Mr. Andrews says:

I have never been guilty of an act which would in any wise tend to reflect upon my integrity. Tomlinson charged me with taking a bribe to influence my conduct while acting as an Excise Commissioner of this city. I have brought this action upon the allegation in order that an impartial Judge and jury may decide whether that charge is true. My purpose is to demonstrate to my friends and the public that the accusation was false, and that it was made with malicious intent.

He explains that the order for Tomlinson's arrest in December, 1894, was not served because he did not wish to interfere with the defendant as a witness before the Lexow committee. His delay since the decision of the Loyal Legion in December, 1895, was due, he says, to his wish to confer with his friends and counsel concerning all the alleged charges by the defendant.

THE HILDRETH EVIDENCE CLOSED.

Summing Up by Counsel Will Begin This Morning.

ROME, N. Y., May 6.—D. F. Searle made the opening address in the Hildreth case today. He attacked the New-York Central Railroad viciously, and intimated that the accident was due to neglect of duty on the part of its employes. So far as the confession of Hildreth was concerned, he would have confessed, the lawyer said, to having assassinated President Lincoln, so great was his fear of the detective, Latham. "We will show you," said Mr. Searle, "that this boy was always kindly of heart. We will show that his mother died when he was a baby; that he was lame for some time, and has always been weakly in body. We will show you that when he lived on a farm the chickens and dogs and horses all loved him. He never took life. He always told the truth."

A great many witnesses testified in behalf of Hildreth, the main object being to show that his character had been good up to the time of the railroad wreck. The people recalled a good many witnesses in rebuttal, and the evidence was closed at 4 o'clock. Court then adjourned to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock, when the counsel will begin summing up.

AN ENGLISH VISITOR ARRESTED.

Samuel Mills, Charged with Robbing His Brother, May Be Insane.

The troubles of two young English visitors, Samuel N. and J. Ford Mills, were ventilated in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. The sudden outburst of temper and profanity by Samuel led Magistrate Cornell to commit him for examination as to his sanity.

The brothers arrived here last Saturday and went to the Astor House. Both are dressed in the height of fashion and appear to have plenty of money. Samuel disappeared two days ago, and with him $91 belonging to his brother. He was traced to the New-Amsterdam Hotel, where he had taken a suite. A policeman arrested Samuel at the brother's request Tuesday night.

J. Ford Mills informed the Magistrate that his brother was traveling for health.

"Do you think your brother is somewhat demented?" asked the Court. At this the prisoner grew furious, and, cursing his brother, warned him not to make such a statement.

Disease Germs in Newark Streets.

NEWARK, N. J., May 6.—The Board of Health has learned from experts that no bacilli of disease were found in the samples taken from streets covered with sand taken from the foul Passaic River. In earth taken at Ferry and Congress Streets, which have not received attention from the street-cleaners for six weeks, bacilli of tetanus and diphtheria were found.

WOULD SHIELD HIS WIFE

COUNTERFEITER MADE A CONFESSION TO COMMISSIONER SHIELDS.

He and Another Man Arrested by Secret Service Agents in This City—The Woman Found in Bridgeport, Conn.—Stillman Said She Knew Nothing About the "Business" He Started in East Third Street—Imitated Fifty-cent Pieces.

The Secret Service officers in this city have made another capture of counterfeiters. One of them, apparently the ringleader, made full confession yesterday afternoon, being impelled thereto by a desire to exonerate his wife from criminality.

The Secret Service men for some time have been keeping an eye on James F. Stillman, who, in 1886, was sent to the Elmira Reformatory for larceny, and who served a term—from October, 1893, to June, 1895—in the Essex County (N. J.) Penitentiary for counterfeiting. This espionage recently was rewarded by discoveries which resulted in the arrest of Stillman and Rudolph Kropinsky at 91 East Third Street late Tuesday night. The officers wanted more than this, for there was a woman whom they had seen in the rooms on the ground floor occupied by the men. A bit of detective work on their part resulted in the arrest of the woman yesterday in Bridgeport, Conn.

The men who took part in the arrests were Secret Service Agents Bogg, Esquirel, Flynn, and Owen and Deputy United States Marshal Skiffington. They raided the lower floor of 91 East Third Street Tuesday night, where they captured James F. Stillman and Rudolph Kropinsky, together with a complete outfit for the manufacture of counterfeit fifty-cent pieces, including two molds with counterfeits in them, antimony, tin, nitric acid, zinc, &c. They also found thirteen spurious fifty-cent pieces on a sofa. The arrest of the woman was made by Officer Esquirel in Bridgeport yesterday morning.

All three prisoners were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields in the afternoon, and the men at first waived examination. They were held in $5,000 bail each for the Grand Jury. The woman, however, said she wanted an immediate examination. "I want to know what I am arrested for," she said.

"What is your name?" inquired Commissioner Shields.

"I am an actress," was the reply, "and my stage name is Dora Lennon, my right name being Mrs. James F. Stillman."

Esquirel told of the raid in the Third Street house, and of the arrest of the woman. He said that last Monday and previous to that time he had seen her go in and out of the Third Street rooms and had seen her in the house with the two men.

"Do you want to cross-examine him?" inquired Commissioner Shields, the woman having refused to act on his suggestion that she procure a lawyer.

"Well," she replied, "I have nothing to do with all this. I went to Bridgeport, Conn., Monday night to fill an engagement. I never saw any counterfeiting or bad money."

Secret Service Agent Bogg then corroborated Esquirel's story of the raid, and identified a letter which the woman had admitted she wrote to Stillman. In this letter he was cautioned not to let the people in the front room know what he was doing.

At this point Stillman asked to be allowed to testify. He said that the spurious coin had been made in a back room on the third floor of the Third Street house. The woman, who, he said, was his wife, had never been in that room. He had married her March 31 last. He had made about twenty-five counterfeit fifty-cent pieces, and no one had assisted him. His wife, he said, knew nothing regarding his counterfeiting. He had rented the top floor for business purposes only.

"What business?" inquired Commissioner Shields.

"Counterfeiting," replied Stillman.

"Oh!" ejaculated the Commissioner.

Stillman went on to say that he had made the molds found by the officers between Monday night and Tuesday morning, after his wife had started for Bridgeport.

When Stillman had concluded his testimony, Commissioner Shields adjourned the hearing until next Saturday morning, holding the woman in $2,500 bail.

Stillman is said to be related to highly respectable persons in this city, who at one time established him in business in Sixth Avenue. The woman he claims as his wife has been a variety-hall singer. She is about twenty-six years old. During the cool during proceedings before the Commissioner, never for a moment losing their self-possession. The woman by making gestures tried to prevent Stillman's confession to save her at the hearing.

No Charge of Criminality.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The case of Francis J. Kieckhover, late disbursing clerk of the State Department, has been transferred to the Department of Justice, with the view of having the Attorney General enter suit against his sureties. Mr. Kieckhover's accounts show a shortage of nearly $140,000, and the Government will endeavor to recover that amount. It is claimed that the shortage does not exist in fact, but that the books of the bureau of which Mr. Kieckhover was in charge carry the amount given against his credit. The case is a peculiar one, and so far, despite the apparent deficit, has involved no charge of criminality.

THE EXODUS TO EUROPE.

Many Well-Known Persons on Yesterday's Outgoing Fleet.

There was the usual exodus of American tourists on the transatlantic liners which left this port yesterday. Among those on the American Line steamship New-York were Perry Belmont, who has been talked of for the Democratic nomination for Governor of New-York; Miss Elizabeth Marbury, the representative here of many foreign playwrights; Col. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun, Marquis Mallapina, Secretary of the Italian Legation; John J. Collins, United States Vice Consul General at London; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster, Clyde Fitch, Dr. and Mrs. A. N. Jennaris, J. Bird Jackson, Col. and Mrs. James Elverson, Jr.; Harrison Benn, Mrs. Frank R. Chambers, and the latter's son and daughter.

Miss Marbury is said to have gone abroad for new plays for the American stage.

Mr. Belmont, who went aboard the New-York early, kept to his room. A friend was responsible for the statement that were he tendered the unanimous vote of the Democratic State Convention, he would accept the Gubernatorial candidacy.

Eleanora Duse, who was a passenger on the White Star Line steamship Majestic, departed very quietly. She expressed herself as very gratified with her latest American reception. On the Majestic among others were C. R. Hosmer, Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific telegraph system, who goes abroad to attend the cable conference to be held in June at Berlin; Mr. and Mrs. J. Rothschild, Mrs. Oliver Ames, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Trotter, Miss Harriet Vernon, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Miss Jay, Miss Eleanor Jay, Dr. St. L. Hawkes, Mrs. G. R. Schieffelin, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, George Work, Lieut. E. Stabb, Royal Naval Reserve; H. A. Conant, J. W. Lippincott, Mrs. John C. Westervelt, Mrs. Henry M. Whitney and the Misses Whitney. Ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney was at the pier to see his sister-in-law and nieces off.

PRIMARY INSPECTORS ON TRIAL.

Alleged Violation of Law by V. Maguire and F. Cantwell.

The trial of Victor Maguire and Frank Cantwell for alleged violation of the primary election law was begun yesterday in Part II. of the General Sessions Court before Recorder Goff and a jury.

Maguire and Cantwell were Platt Inspectors at the Republican primary on Dec. 10, 1895, in the Thirty-third Election District of the Fifth Assembly District. The primary was held at 248 Thompson Street. The complaints are by Henry Melville and D. C. Morell, who are Brookfield men.

Mr. Melville testified that the defendants refused to let him see the enrollment list on the night of the primary, and that they violated the law by counting ballots in secret. He also said that forty-four of the forty-nine persons said to have voted had not registered, and that ten of them had not voted at the last general election.

Ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott and George L. Manchester, Secretary of the Republican Committee, were asked a number of questions as to the manner of sending out calls for Republican primaries.

The trial will be continued to-day.

NO TUBERCULOSIS INVESTIGATIONS.

The Board of Health Hampered by a Shortage of Funds.

ALBANY, May 6.—The appropriation of $15,000 asked for by the State Board of Health to conduct tuberculosis investigations, and the appropriation of $8,000 to pay the claims for damages arising from the destruction of glandered horses, were not allowed by the recent Legislature.

As a consequence the State Board cannot make any examination of supposed tuberculous herds of cattle this year, although numerous applications have been received for the services of the Cattle Inspectors of the board.

Claims amounting to $2,500, which have already been allowed for glandered horses, remain unpaid, as State Controller Roberts has no special fund to meet payments for such awards.

MANUFACTURERS WANT GOLD.

Opposed to Any Deal with Silver in Any Form.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—The Manufacturers' Record will to-morrow publish ten pages of letters from hundreds of the most noted manufacturing companies in the country, situated in almost every State in the Union, in advocacy of a gold basis of currency without any regard to silver, either by international agreement or otherwise.

Ninety-five per cent. of the replies take the unequivocal ground for gold. Less than a dozen letters out of the great bundle favor silver.

Telegraphic Historical Society.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The second annual meeting of the Telegraphic Historical Society of North America was held in this city to-day. The following officers were elected: President—S. H. Kauffmann, Washington, D. C.; Vice Presidents—William B. Wilson, Philadelphia; Thomas D. Lockwood, Boston; Robert Pitcairn, Pittsburg; Secretary and Treasurer—George G. Maynard, Washington, D. C.; Executive Council—W. H. Young, Washington, D. C.; Charles Selden, Baltimore; George M. Dugan, Chicago; M. B. Leonard, Richmond, Va.

TO FIGHT THE ICE TRUST

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN BUTCHERS FORMULATE PLANS.

Price to Them Now Is 25 Cents a Hundred Pounds, but Will Be Raised—A Movement in Favor of Securing Ice from Buffalo—Obstacles in the Way—Brooklyn Butchers Prefer to Lease and Reopen the Consumers' Ice Company's Plant.

The retail meat dealers of this city and of Brooklyn are now considering plans for fighting the Consolidated Ice Company. The present price of ice to the butchers is 25 cents a hundred pounds, and it has been announced that the price will be raised to 30 cents after June, and to 40 cents from July 1 to Sept. 1.

The average price paid for ice by butchers in other cities of the State is 14 cents a hundred.

The subject is being taken up by the New-York and Brooklyn branches of the New-York State Retail Butchers' Association. It was discussed at a meeting of the New-York branch Tuesday night. The Brooklyn branch had already appointed a committee to report on the matter.

Two plans are being considered. One is to ship ice from Buffalo to New-York, and the other is to lease and reopen the plant of the Consumers' Ice Company, at Fifty-third Street and East River. It is claimed that by the first plan the cost can be made about 14 cents. Just what the other plan would make the price no one is quite ready to estimate.

William G. Wagner, President of the State Association, said yesterday:

I do not know why we should much longer continue to pay the extravagant price of 25 cents a hundred pounds. The butchers in Buffalo pay only 14 cents a hundred, and get all they want at that price. The companies in that city attempted to form a combine last year, but were obliged to give it up on account of the determined opposition of the butchers. They found a source of supply at 14 cents, and this year have made contracts with the same source, so that the local companies are now punished for their greed. In most of the cities of the State 14 cents is the price, and the ice combine is not furnishing the ice. I see no reason why the butchers of this city could not obtain from other cities all the ice they require for considerably less than they are now paying the trust. It is also perfectly practicable for us to manufacture ice. It should be understood, however, that we have no idea of making or obtaining ice to sell, but for our own use exclusively.

J. A. Hilken, a member of the Brooklyn committee which has gone into the subject more carefully, said:

There are perhaps 300 members to our local association. Now, each one of these will probably use over two tons of ice a week. I, myself, have two large chests. When both are in operation I use about five tons of ice a week. I have been paying 12½ cents a hundred, and now, under the new state of affairs, I must pay 25 cents.

I was at the New-York meeting and heard the arguments. The committee, as a whole, realizes that it is a gigantic load to take on our hands. A committee must be sent to Buffalo to make terms. That will cost money. Then when we have signed our contracts they will commence to ship the ice. That will cost. There is the shrinkage en route, and last, but not least, the proposition to get the ice to the various establishments. There we meet a snag. Shall we be obliged to buy wagons? If so, we must have horses and stables, loaders, and drivers. Shall we hire our wagons? If we do that, the cost will be fearful. All these things must be thought of and carefully weighed and sifted before the committee reports.

There are enough people who would take it. There are almost enough confectioners in the city who would be glad to take the ice to carry on such a scheme, without the butchers at all. A man who is engaged in the business of boiling hams and beef told me that he could use three carloads a week. Now, a carload is 20,000 pounds, and if one man or body of men could use 60,000 pounds of ice a week, it is easy to imagine on what a gigantic scale the shipments from Buffalo would have to be carried on.

In a general way the members of the New-York branch are inclined to favor the plan of making their own ice, while the Brooklyn butchers look upon the other scheme as most feasible.

The two associations will meet again Monday, May 18, at Retail Grocers' Hall, on West Fifty-seventh Street. It is possible that they will not wait until the regular meeting, but will meet Monday.

The Yale Art School Graduates.

NEW-HAVEN, May 6.—It was announced to-day that the annual graduating exercises of the Yale Art School will take place on June 1. The speaker of the occasion will be Edward H. Blashfield. There will be the usual exhibitions of work by members of the school, and an award of prizes. The annual prospectus for Yale's graduate courses was issued to-day. It gives the number of courses in the graduate department as 177, an increase of about 30 during the past year. Ten instructors have been added to the department the past year. Most of the new courses are along the lines of history, philosophy, literature, and science.

Foreign Fire Tax Bill Approved.

Mayor Strong yesterday approved the bill authorizing that henceforth 10 per cent. of the foreign fire insurance tax shall be paid over to the Trustees of the Firemen's Home, to be used for the maintenance of disabled firemen. The bill also provides that 45 per cent. of the tax shall be paid into the regular pension fund of the uniformer force. The remainder of the tax goes to support the widows and orphans of firemen. L. B. Gildersleeve spoke in favor of the bill in behalf of the Trustees of the home, and the Mayor said he would approve the bill.

The Transit of the "Red Dragon."

. . . By Eden Phillpotts.

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SYNOPSIS.

At the time when Philip II. of Spain was tightening his grip on the Netherlands, 300 years ago, a rebellion of the Prince of Orange's party was imminent in Brussels. Feria Manrique, a veteran of Philip's army living in retirement in Brusseis, is summoned to the presence of the Spanish Countess de Mirando by Count Mena de Velasco, a chamberlain of the Regent Duchess. Velasco tells Manrique that the Countess wishes him to convey a valuable diamond, known as the "Red Dragon," to the Countess's husband at Mons, Manrique having gained great fame by a previous exploit of the kind. Together they wait on the Countess, who delivers the diamond to Manrique. The latter leaves a sealed note with the Countess, to be opened only in case he fails to reach Mons. He starts from Brussels on horseback that night. As he is nearing Halnaut he meets another horseman, who joins him and makes friends with him. While passing through a narrow gorge there is a flash of fire from a rock and Manrique's companion tries to stab him as he turns to flee. The dagger breaks, but Manrique's sword breaks also in the ensuing struggle, and he is made a prisoner by a party of men. The leaders, including his late companion, tell him they have been sent for the diamond by the Countess. He refuses to deliver it. He is stripped and searched, without success, and subjected to indignities. The soldiers of the party prevent his being killed when he bites the thumb of the leader.

PART IV.

Enchantment.

During the interval Manrique spoke with earnestness to his friends and promised them the powerful support of Count de Mirando when the matter came to his ears.

But the listeners were ill at ease and much feared the sequel. Some believed their masters spoke the truth and begged the prisoner to obey them. Only, with one consent, they stood by Manrique in so far that he should suffer neither the torture nor death. Then the masked band returned, and Noircarmes spoke. His manner was changed—he affected to be pleasant and even jocose.

"Hear now, thou mad dog! Needs must that the Countess shall send thee her own sign manual, it would seem? Be it so. Thou art honest at least, and, thanks to these stout swordsmen, better counsel hath prevailed, and I, for one, forgive thee and them. They are in the right. I grieve only that we have dealt harshly with thee. Now, learn that our cavalcade returneth forthwith to Brussels for warranty from the Countess. Will her own dispatch content thee?"

Manrique replied that such evidence must prove conclusive.

"Be it so. And, meanwhile, there lies here, within the rocks, a cavern where thou shalt await us. The grotto is mighty cool and quiet—a place foot of man enters not once in ten years."

Fifty yards away, where the low cliffs jutted upward, extended a mass of briar and shrub, and behind the foliage lay a little cave—profoundly silent, save for the tinkle of dripping water, and very dark. Once within the portal, the cavern grew somewhat larger, and seemed to probe the very bowels of the hill, but his conquerors conveyed Manrique a short distance only. Here a torch showed wonderful formations of stalagmite and stalactite, and the percolation of water from time immemorial had fastened solid pillars of carbonate of lime, firmly footed in the floor and reaching to the roof. Against one such Manrique now found himself bound, though with some pretense of mercy. A drink of water was given him and a cloak or two wrapped about his body. Boots, for which he begged, were denied, but a soldier, without asking permission, fetched bundles of fern on which the prisoner could rest his naked feet. His legs were free, but his hands were strapped firmly to his sides, and he was bound to the pillar by the neck in such fashion that any struggle to escape must strangle him.

"By midday we shall once more be with thee," said Noircarmes, as, having seen the rest of his band from the cavern, he stamped out a torch before walking after them. "Till then, possess thy soul in patience, and cry not out, for thou wouldst only waste thy breath. Thou standest in a place of ill omen, and the herdsman who heareth thee will but cross himself and hurry further off."

With that he departed and the simple soldiers, smelling no treachery, mounted their horses and galloped off behind their masters. Manrique heard the cavalcade thunder away till all sound was lost in silence. Then he became conscious of the dripping music of the water hard by, and noted also the smouldering torch sending up gray smoke in a dim, quivering premonition of the dawn, which already lighted the mouth of his prison.

By the orders of the black masks, Manrique's horse had been left tethered hard by the cave—a circumstance which appeared reasonable enough to the mercenaries, whose united action had saved their compatriot's life. They, indeed, saw no significance in recent events save that upon the face of them; and when, therefore, an incident arrested the cavalcade on its return journey, none but the conspirators realized its purport. As the company trotted steadily back through the gorge toward Brussels, and after they had gone some two miles or more, one among the black masks suddenly pulled up and dismounted. Von der Huyls—for such was the noble's name—bade a soldier hold his horse by the head, and then, in the dim dawn, it seemed that he picked from out one of its shoes a stone which had wedged there. This done, he remounted, but had not traveled far when he stopped again, declaring his steed dead lame. Meantime, Don Galyn, doubtless suffering no small torment from his crushed thumb, had sped forward, and only Noircarmes and three troopers remained with Von der Huyls. The latter it was who suddenly, as an inspiration, suggested returning to the ambush in the cliffs and making use of the gray mare still tethered there.

"'Twill bear me well back to Brussels," said he, "and when a party set forth again to-morrow, they can bring with them a fresh steed for Manrique."

Noircarmes hesitated some few moments, but finally decided that this was the only practicable course. He was better mounted than the troopers, and therefore decided to accompany Von der Huyls.

The soldiers, completely deceived, did as they were bid, and hastened after their

"By Midday We Shall Once More Be with Thee."

companions, but hardly were they out of sight before the two rascals pricked their steeds, and galloped speedily back upon the way they had come, while all traces of lameness in the mount of Von der Huyls utterly vanished.

This, then, was the result of the last deliberation. Noircarmes had sketched the crude plot, and matters fell out exactly as he foretold. The return journey was to be made by himself and one other—ostensibly to exchange a lame horse for the tethered mare; in reality on a widely different errand.

"The baser sort" said Noircarmes, "have no soul that can rise superior to fleshly torment."

"But this Manrique, I take it, hath a devil. Else whence his power?"

"A red-hot dagger point may find an answer easier than I."

Dawn was already gray, and a black cock calling in the pines when the horsemen galloped back to the cleft in the rocks, and, making fast their horses, strode to where the bonfire, now reduced to a pile of white ashes and black, sent upward a slender column of smoke. But a kick from

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

LOWER PRICES AS THE RESULT OF CONTINUED DULLNESS.

An Afternoon Rally on the Possibility of an Early Adjournment of Congress—Sugar, Tobacco, and St. Paul the Active Stocks—Decreased Earnings of Missouri Pacific and Kansas and Texas—Further Large Shipments of Gold.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

Continued dullness has influenced traders to take the bear side of the market, and it is many months since the sentiment has been so universally pessimistic as it was this morning. The narrowness of the market, however, makes it dangerous to go far from shore, and this was demonstrated in the afternoon, when, on the news that the House had agreed to an adjournment on May 18, prices rallied quite sharply. The closing, nevertheless, was, as a rule, below that of yesterday.

Sugar, Tobacco, and St. Paul were the active stocks. The first named sold down to 123¾ and then rallied to 124¾, and closed at 124½, a net loss of ⅛. There has not been so much talk of late about an extra dividend, but a prominent house to-day offered 5 per cent. for it when declared. It is believed that insiders have taken profits on the recent advance, and that they are now willing to see the stock sell at lower figures. Tobacco continues under heavy manipulation, and it declined to-day to 65⅝, but rallied and closed at 66¼, a net loss of ⅞. Of course no one except the insiders knows what business the company is doing. Intimations are, however, that it is prosperous and that its sales are the largest in its history. Bay State Gas, after dropping to 20, rallied to 21⅜, so that its net loss was only ⅜. Those connected with the property say that it will sell much higher on its merits, the combination made last week insuring large profits. The public, however, is inclined to stand aloof. No explanation was given of the weakness of General Electric. It closed to-day at 35⅛, a net loss of 1¾ points.

In the railway list the Grangers were lower. There was rather heavy selling of St. Paul, but the offerings were readily absorbed, and its net loss was only ¼. Burlington and Northwestern lost ½ each, and Rock Island declined ⅝. Louisville and Nashville was pressed for sale about midday, but rallied in the afternoon to 51, a net loss of ¾. Kansas and Texas preferred lost ¾ and Missouri Pacific ½. Kansas and Texas earnings for the fourth week in April decreased $25,000, and in the same week Missouri Pacific lost $29,000. The disappointing results are attributed to the poor cotton crop of 1895. The outlook for the present season is reported as most satisfactory.

There was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury to-day $2,300,000 in gold, nearly all of which will be shipped to Germany. Saturday's shipments, it is said, will amount to about $1,500,000. Foreign bankers believe that the demand from Russia will cease with this week. The foreign exchange market was somewhat easier.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2½@3½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5@5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5½@6 per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $100,471,025; balances, $6,445,704; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $312,863.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, ⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very dull. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾@$4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾@$4.89 for demand, $4.89@$4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¼@68½. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¾@54½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31¼d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$18,962,726
Exports for same period	18,137,358
Net imports	$825,368
Net exports to date, 1895	15,972,351
Net exports to date, 1894	17,586,348
Net exports to date, 1893	46,494,669

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Erie 1st con	1⅞

DECLINED.

Brooklyn El. 1st	1
Col. Coal & Iron 6s	1
Chi. & Ind. c., 1st	1½
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	1

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were steady. The 4s, 1925, declined ⅛. The sales were $10,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117⅜; $2,000 do, 117¾, seller 20 flat. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	94½	
4s, r., 1907	109	109⅞
4s, c., 1907	110	110½
4s, r., 1925	117⅝	117½
4s, c., 1925	117⅝	117¾
5s, r., 1904	112⅝	113
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113
Currency 6s, 1897	103½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	108	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 61¾.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 62⅝, and Erie, ⅛, to 15. Declined—Erie first preferred, ½, to 39½; Reading ¼, to 6¼; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 52⅝; St. Paul, ⅛, to 89, and Atchison ⅛, to 15⅝. Northern Pacific preferred sold at 42⅜ and Union Pacific at 8½. British consols advanced 7-16, to 111 9-16 for money and 111⅝ for the account.

FUTURE OF THE MARKET.

From The Wall Street Journal.

One of the large operators outlines his idea of the market:

The Venezuela panic frightened everybody, merchants and speculators particularly. We have been going through the recuperating process ever since, and Wall Street faces two important conditions. The first is, the crop prospects are good, the weather having been favorable for oats, corn, and Spring wheat in the Southern section, and west of the Mississippi the Winter wheat crop never looked better. The country is full of corn and cattle, and these, together with 1895 crops, must be moved to market sooner or later, no matter what the prices may be. St. Paul and Northwest have shown the Street what a difference good crops make to railroads.

The same thing is coming in the other Granger and Southwestern stocks. Such conditions as these have heretofore made big bull markets. The people who have the stocks are the Directors, officers, and friends, and this is particularly the case with Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Rock Island. When these people see wheat and corn moving, they will buy, and then you will see plenty of public support.

The second important point is the money situation. It is conceded that the Republicans are likely to be sound on the money question, and this, after all, is the keynote to business revival. This will be discounted before the convention at St. Louis.

My judgment is, that the market will be dull, gradually growing stronger for the next two or three weeks, and then as crops have progressed and people see what is ahead of us, the market will become active, and we shall have the Summer boom.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150¾	150¾	150¾	150¾	..	149½	151	50
Albany & Susquehanna	183½	183½	183½	183½	+1½	182	185	100
American Cotton Oil	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛	13⅞	14¼	185
American Cotton Oil pf	59¼	59¼	58½	58½	..	58¼	59	380
American Express	118	118	113	113	..	113	115	23
*American Sugar Refineries	124⅜	124⅞	123⅝	124½	— ⅛	124½	124⅝	25,030
*American Sugar Refineries pf	103	103¼	103	103¼	..	103	103½	381
American Tobacco	66⅞	67⅛	65⅝	66¼	— ⅛	66	66⅛	19,462
American Tobacco pf	99½	99½	98¾	98½	..	97	100	35
Ann Arbor pf	24½	25¼	23¼	25¼	..	25½	26½	20
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	15½	15½	15	15¼	— ⅜	15⅛	15⅜	3,600
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	23¾	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛	23⅜	23¾	1,322
Baltimore & Ohio	18⅞	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛	17	17¼	415
*Bay State Gas	21½	21½	20	21⅜	— ⅜	21	21½	6,400
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	17½	17½	17½	17½	..	16	18	206
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf	51	51	51	51	..	..	52	100
Canada Southern	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	— ¼	50¼	50¾	100
Canadian Pacific	60¼	60¼	60	60	— ½	60¼	60⅜	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	17	17¼	17	17	— ⅛	17	17⅛	1,780
Chicago & Alton	157	157	157	157	..	157½	160	138
Chicago Gas, t. r.	70	70⅜	69¾	70⅛	..	69⅝	70	6,240
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	80⅞	80⅞	80¼	80⅝	— ½	80½	80⅝	8,350
Chicago & Northwestern	105⅜	105⅜	105¼	105⅝	— ⅜	105⅝	106	1,175
C., M. & St. Paul	78¼	78¼	77⅞	78⅛	— ¼	78	78⅛	17,569
C., M. & St. Paul pf	128⅜	128½	128⅜	128½	— ¼	128¼	129	353
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	71½	71⅝	71	71¼	— ⅜	71⅛	71⅜	3,578
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	34⅝	35	34¾	35	..	35	35½	310
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	..	84	85	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ½	30½	31	185
Consolidated Gas Company	161⅝	162½	161⅝	162½	..	162¼	162½	300
Delaware & Hudson	127	128	127	128	..	127¼	128	20
Del., Lack. & Western	161¾	161¾	161¾	161¾	+ ¾	161¼	162	190
Denver & Rio Grande	13	13	13	13	..	13	14	12
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48⅝	48⅝	48¾	48¾	— ⅜	48⅜	48⅞	225
Dist. & C. F., all in. paid	18¾	18¾	18½	18⅝	— ⅛	18⅝	18¾	2,775
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	98	100½	98	100½	+2½	100	101	1,359
Erie	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14½	..	14½	14⅝	465
Erie 1st pf	38	38	38	38	..	37	39	22
Erie 2d pf	20½	20¾	20	20	..	..	..	26
General Electric	36	36	35¾	35½	—1¾	35⅜	35⅝	3,830
Great Northern pf	118	118	118	118	+5	115	125	100
Illinois Steel Company	72⅝	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	..	72½	74	17
Iowa Central	9¼	9¼	9	9	— ½	9	9¼	100
Laclede Gas	26⅜	26⅜	25¼	25¼	—1¼	25½	26½	710
Laclede Gas pf	83	83	83	83	—1	81	83	100
Louisville & Nashville	51¼	51⅝	50½	51	— ⅝	50⅝	51	9,135
Manhattan Con	108¼	108¼	107¼	107⅜	— ¼	107⅜	107⅝	1,710
*Metropolitan Traction	109	109	108¼	108¼	— ¾	107¾	108½	420
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛	11½	12	400
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	27	27	26½	26½	—3	26¾	27	600
Missouri Pacific	27⅜	27⅜	26¾	27	— ½	26⅞	27⅛	4,825
*National Lead Company	26⅜	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛	25½	26	200
*National Lead Company pf	91	91	91	91	— ½	90¾	91	115
New Central Coal	8½	8½	8½	8½	..	6	9	20
New-Jersey Central	106	106	105½	106	..	105⅝	106¼	656
New-York Central	98¾	98¾	98⅜	98⅝	..	97⅞	98⅜	2
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	173½	173½	173½	173½	..	174	175½	1
N. Y., Chicago & St. L. 2d pf	33	33	33	33	—1½	33½	33¾	200
N. Y., Sus. & Western	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	..	9¼	9½	120
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ⅞	24¼	24½	200
Norfolk & Western pf	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛	5¼	5⅜	200
North American	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛	5½	5⅝	510
Northern Pacific pf	18	18	18	18¼	..	18	18½	45
Northern Pacific pf.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	..	..	..	193
Northern Pacific pf., t. r.	12½	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ½	12½	12⅝	641
Ontario & Western	15	15	15	15	— ⅛	14⅞	15	150
Pacific Mail	26⅜	27	26⅜	27	— ⅛	26¾	27	620
Phila. & Reading, 1st in. paid	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ¼	12⅝	12½	900
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	115½	115½	115½	115½	..	114½	116	10
St. Paul & Duluth	24	24	24	24	..	24	27	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	124½	124½	124½	124½	..	123	125	20
Southern Pacific	19½	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅜	19¼	19¾	400
Southern Railway	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	..	9½	9¾	800
Southern Railway pf	31½	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛	31⅝	32	2,835
Tennessee Coal & Iron	29¾	29¾	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅛	29½	29¾	1,685
Toledo & Ohio Central	35	35	35	35	..	32	37	128
Union Pacific, t. r.	8⅛	8¼	8	8¼	..	8¼	8⅜	1,728
U. P., Denver & Gulf	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛	3½	3⅞	200
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛	5	5½	103
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	10	10	10	10	— ⅞	10	10¼	200
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	20	20½	20	20	..	19½	20¼	551
*United States Leather	9	9	9	9	— ½	9	9¼	220
*United States Leather pf	63¼	63⅝	62⅝	63¼	..	63⅛	63⅝	2,252
United States Rubber	22	22½	22	22½	— ¼	22½	23¼	945
United States Rubber pf	80	79	80	79	— ¼	79½	84	220
Wabash pf	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ¾	18⅛	18⅝	1,170
Western Union Telegraph	85½	85⅝	85½	85⅝	..	84⅞	85¾	1,334
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅜	10½	10	10⅜	+ ⅛	10	10½	3,740
Total sales								148,814

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Horn Silver	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	..	2.05	2.15	135

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 5s 3,000	107½
Am Dock & Imp 5s 3,000	114½
2,000	114¼
3,000	113¾
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s 10,000	79⅝
6,000	79⅞
10,000	79⅝
1,000	79⅝
68,000	79¾
10,000s3	76⅝
500	79½
1,000	79⅝
500	79⅝
14,000	79⅝
8,000	79⅝
6,000	79⅝
3,000	79⅝
Adjustment 4s 5,000	43½
10,000	43½
15,000	43⅝
5,000	43¾
13,000	43¾
2,000	43¾
5,000s3	43¾
5,000	43⅝
10,000	43
5,000	42⅞
10,000	43
3,000	43¼
18,000	43
1,500	42¾
1,000	42¾
5,000	43
5,000	42⅝
Brooklyn Elev 1st 2,000	95
Buffalo & Erie New 1,000	105¼
Canada So 1st gtd 10,000	109¼
Cent of N J gen 5s reg 3,000	116⅜
Cent Pac 6s, 1896 1,000	102
Cent Pac 6s, 1898 1,000	104
4,000	103½
C & O pur mny fund 15,000	106
Ches & Ohio con 5s 3,000	107½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 12,000	75¾
5,000	75⅝
C & Ohio 6s, 1911 2,000	116⅜
Chic & E Ill gen 5s 3,000	99½
Chic, T. & C Co 1st 7,000	93¼
Chic & Ind Coal 1st 1,000	98½
Chi & N Pac 1st Trust Receipts 5,000	46¾
10,000	46¼
27,000	46
1,000	46¼
Chi & Northwn 25 year deb 5s 6,000	105¾
Chi, R I & P deb 5s 1,000	96⅛
C, C. C & Ind'g G M 1,000	125
Cl'v & Broa cons 3,000	134½
Clev, Lor & Wn 1st 1,000	106¼
Col Coal & Iron 6s 12000	99
Col, H V & T G M 6s 1,000	90
Col, H V & Tol 5s 2,000	87
20,000	85
5,000	85½
4,000	86
E Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 6s 1,000	107¾
Eliz, Lex & B S 6s 1,000	100⅜
Erie 1st con 7s 5,000	139⅜
Erie 4s, prior bds 5,000	95
5,000	95¼
Erie gen lien 3-4s 5,000	65⅞
10,000	66
Galv, H & H 5s 2,000	83
1,000	83¼
Gal, H'e & Sn, An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s 8,000	90⅜
5,000	90½
Han & St Jo cons 3,000	117⅝
H & Tex con G M 4s 13,000	70½
Illinois Cent, West L 1st 4s 2,000	103¼
Intern'l & Gt N 1st 10,000s15f	115⅝
2,000	116
8,000	115⅞
Iowa Cent 1st 5s 1,000	97½
4,000	97¾
Kan City & Pac 1st 2,000	68½
Kings Co Elev 1st 3,000	63
Knoxv & Ohio 1st 3,000	114
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 9,000	93½
1,000	93⅜
1,000b3	93½
1,000	93⅜
4,000	93
L Erie & W 2d 5s 9,000	103
L S & M So 1st reg 1,000	111⅞
Lo, N, A & Chic cons 1,000	107⅜
1,000	100½
1,000	98⅛
Total sales	$1,128,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alt. & T. H. 55	60	
Am. Coal	116	125
Ann Arbor	9½	11
Am. T. & C.	94	97
At. & Pac.	⅝	½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	8
Bos. L. pf.	102	104
*Brook. R. T.	23⅜	24½
Bruns'k Co.	⅝	⅞
B., C. R. & N.	70	..
Ced. F. & M.	..	9
Cen. Pac.	15	15⅜
C. & E. Ill., 41	48	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	..	..
C. & N. W.	99½	..
pf.	148	..
Clev., L. & W. pf.	53	54
Cleve. & P.	164	..
C. C. & I.	2¼	..
C. F. & I. pf.	100	..
C. & H. C.	2½	3
C. H. V. & T.	16½	17½
C. H. V. & T., pf.	50	60
Com. Cable	158	..
Con. Coal	30	32
D. M. & Ft. D.	7	8
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	..
*D., S. S. & A.	10½	12
E., & T. H.	30½	32
Ev. & T. H. pf.	44	50
F. & P. M.	13	16
F. & P. M. pf.	39	42
G. B. & W.	½	..
Homestake pf.	81	..
H. & Texas.	2½	..
Ill. Central	96¾	98
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	27½	..
Int. C. & I.	25	30
Iowa C. pf.	35½	36½
Kan. & M.	6	9½
K. & D. M.	2½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13¾	15⅜
Kno. & W.	3	5
L. E. & W.	18½	19
L. E. & W. pf.	71¼	72
Lake Shore	149⅜	151
Long Island	80	81½
L. N. A. & C.	8½	9½
L. N. A. & C. pf.	21	22
L., St. L. & T.	..	½
M. Coal B.	107½	..
Mah. C. R.	107½	..
Man. Beach	11	13
Md. Coal pf.	40	60
Mex. Cen.	10⅜	11½
Mex. N. ctfs.	1	1¾
Mich. Cent.	95	97
M. & St. L.	19	20
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	79	80
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	51½	52½
Minn. Iron	68½	69½
Mobile & O.	20	22
Mor. & Es.	164	166
N. Y. C. & St. L.	68	83
N. Lin. Oil	17½	18¾
N. Starch	6	8
Nat. S. 1st pf.	50	55
Nat. S. 2d pf.	18	20
New-Eng.	40	50
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	13	14
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	78	80
Norfolk So.	60	70
Nor. & W.	..	¼
Ohio So.	5	15
Ont. Min.	14	15
O. Imp., tr.	1	4
O. R. & N.	..	..
O. R. & N. pf.	15	22
Penn. Coal	325	..
Peo. & E.	5	9
P., D. & E.	2½	3
P. & W. pf.	..	15
P., C. C. & St. L.	15	16½
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	54	56½
P., F. W. & C.	160	..
Pull. P. Co.	162	162
Quicksilver	1	2
Quick. pf.	15	15
Rens. & Sar.	187	..
St. Jo. & G. I.	4½	5¼
St. L. S. W. pf.	10⅞	11¾
St. J. & G. I.	⅛	¼
St. P. & D. pf.	85	90
St. P. & O.	43½	44
St. P. & O. pf.	112	114
S. bu. ctfs.	68¾	68½
Texas Pac.	8	8¾
T. & O. C. pf.	73	77
T. P. & W.	5¼	6
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	5½	6
U. S. Ex.	40	44
Wabash pf.	7¼	7¾
Wells-F. Ex.	97	101
*W. U. Beef.	7¾	8¾
W. & L.E. pf.	35½	37½

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Refs	124¼	124⅝	123⅝	124⅜	17,000
Am. Tobacco	66⅝	67	65⅝	66¼	6,760
A., T. & S. F.	15½	15½	15⅛	15¼	810
Ches. & Ohio	17	17	17	17	10
Chicago Gas	70	70⅝	70	70⅛	2,080
C., R. I. & P.	71⅜	71½	71	71¼	1,200
C., B. & Q.	80⅞	80⅞	80¼	80⅝	4,100
C., M. & St. P.	78⅝	78⅝	77⅞	78⅛	15,400
Dist. & C. F.	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅝	480
Gen. Electric	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	840
Louis. & Nash.	51¼	51⅝	50¾	51	2,560
Manhattan	107½	107½	107¼	107⅜	130
Mo. Pacific	27¼	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	1,370
Mo., K. & T. pf.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	10
N. Y., L. E. & W.	14½	14½	14½	14½	60
Phil. & Read.	12⅝	12½	12¼	12¼	860
Southern Ry. pf.	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼	70
Tenn. C. & I.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	30
Union Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	120
U. S. Leather	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	20
U. S. Leather pf.	63⅜	63⅜	63	63	250
Wabash pf.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	20
Western Union	85⅝	85⅝	85⅛	85⅛	44
Total sales					54,314

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. gen.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	$10,000
Mo., K. & T. 1st.	86⅜	86⅜	86¼	86¼	15,000
Texas Pacific 2d.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	4,000
Total sales					29,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Best & Belcher	.65	.65	.65	.65	100
Comstock	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,500
Leadville	.12	.12	.12	.12	200
Ophir	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	100
Victor	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	50
Total sales					1,950

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
July option	62¼	62⅝	62⅛	62⅜	1,070,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.08	.07
Belcher	.53	.48
Best & Belcher	.54	.50
Bodie Consolidated	.54	.53
Bulwer	*.34	.30
Challar	1.50	.96
Consolidated Cal. & Va	2.15	*1.85
Crown Point	.56	.55
Gould & Curry	.72	.57
Hale & Norcross	1.15	1.20
Mexican	.52	.36
Occidental	.4	..
Ophir	1.55	1.30
Potosi	.55	.40
Savage	.45	*.32
Sierra Nevada	.75	.63
Union Consolidated	.67	.52
Utah	.15	.13
Yellow Jacket	.44	.36

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., May 6.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Gibson	.61	.61
Anaconda	.63	.68
Argentum	.56	.57
Isabella	.53½	.54
Portland	1.51	1.50
Union	.30½	.40
Consolidated	.14	.14
Pharmacist	.08	.08
Work	.11	.11
Alamo	.06	.06
Mount Rosa	.09¼	.10
Blue Bell	.06	.06
Silver State	.01¼	.01¼
Golden Fleece	1.65	1.65
Jefferson	.18	.18

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.—			
Mileage	334	334	334
4th week April	$95,664	$74,032	$84,887
Month	283,890	246,775	216,291
From Jan. 1	988,947	922,680	868,170
From July 1	2,625,745	2,573,001	2,607,549
Bur., C. R. & Northern—			
Mileage	1,134	1,134	1,134
4th week April	$95,490	$85,422	$78,121
Month	295,407	274,772	272,628
From Jan. 1	1,043,784	1,149,417	1,201,970
From July 1	4,378,886	3,136,080	....
Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw—			
Mileage	345	345	345
4th week April	$16,737	$14,836	$14,077
Month	67,717	44,715	57,253
From Jan. 1	228,190	188,865	205,503
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling—			
Mileage	195	195	195
4th week April	$46,641	$31,679	$19,879
Month	119,306	96,792	82,758
From Jan. 1	405,639	356,580	305,620
From July 1	1,301,972	1,138,880	1,026,576
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern—			
Mileage	182	182	182
Month April	$100,020	$103,620	$82,118
From Jan. 1	443,726	363,710	$366,801
Evansville & Indianapolis—			
Mileage	156	156	156
4th week April	$7,338	$6,416	$5,510
Month	24,490	21,907	20,770
From Jan. 1	97,018	93,390	94,025
From July 1	260,970	249,865	276,161
Evansville & Terre Haute—			
Mileage	167	167	167
4th week April	$28,790	$24,931	$20,846
Month	94,683	84,834	78,924
From Jan. 1	364,869	320,709	346,487
From July 1	960,270	881,625	1,037,589
Kanawha & Michigan—			
Mileage	173	173	173
4th week April	$12,012	$11,281	$8,383
Month	39,631	34,533	29,767
From Jan. 1	155,880	125,674	112,496
From July 1	416,164	348,013	303,379
Louisville, New-Alb

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
85 Liberty St and 35 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap and Surplus $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
291 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
83 Cedar St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres; J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
Reorganization.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BERLIN, April 24, 1896.

Holders of over 92 1-2 0/0 in amount of

Northern Pacific R. R. Company's

General Second Mortgage Bonds,
General Third Mortgage Bonds,
Dividend Certificates,
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,
Collateral Trust Notes,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock,
and
Northwest Equipment Stock,
and
Northern Pacific & Montana Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds,

having deposited the same under the Plan and Agreement of reorganization dated March 16, 1896, said Plan and Agreement are hereby declared operative.

Holders of outstanding securities of the above-described issues may still deposit same under the terms of said Plan and Agreement, but only on payment of the following penalties:

On Bonds, Dividend Certificates, Notes and Equipment Stock....2 %
On Northern Pacific R. R. Co. Preferred Stock..... ½%
On Northern Pacific R. R. Co. Common Stock ..... ½%

The right is reserved to terminate this privilege of deposit at any time and without notice.

Holders of certificates heretofore issued by the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York for Bonds deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement of February 19, 1894, not already stamped by us as approving the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896, are hereby notified to present their certificates at one of our offices on or before **Thursday, May 7th, 1896,** in order that we may stamp their approval thereon.

The Managers hereby give further notice that they will exclude absolutely from the Plan and Agreement any and all bonds represented by any such unstamped certificate, unless, on or before said date, such certificate shall be so presented and stamped.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin, and its branches in London, Frankfort-on-Main, Bremen, Hamburg, and Munich.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Deposited under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, May 5, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, notice is hereby given that an instalment of
$3.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and
$5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,
on account of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on May 26, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates or receipts must be presented so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.

KNICKERBOCKER
TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH D. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

At a duly called meeting of depositing Bondholders, held on the 14th instant, the plan of reorganization as submitted by the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Deposits of First Mortgage and Income Bonds may still be made with the United States Trust Company in New-York, and with Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. in Boston.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
New-York, January 15, 1896.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

5 PER CENT COMMISSION PAID TO AGENTS to sell stock of a well-rated dividend corporation; opportunity for ladies; good references required. B., Box 195 Times.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization
OF THE
Norfolk & Western Railroad System.

To Holders of the following bonds and stocks:

NORFOLK & WESTERN R. R. CO.
Adjustment Mortgage Bonds,
100-year Mortgage Bonds,
Maryland & Washington Division Bonds,
Clinch Valley Division Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds of 1888,
Five per cent. Debentures of 1892,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock.
ROANOKE & SOUTHERN RY. CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock.
LYNCHBURG & DURHAM R. R. CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock.

The holders of a majority of all of the abovementioned bonds have assented to the Plan of Reorganization. In view of the fact that large amounts of the securities are held in foreign countries, the Committee has extended the time for the deposit of bonds and stocks and for the payment of the first installment of $4 per share on the deposited stocks to and including the **15TH DAY OF MAY, 1896,** after which date deposits will be received only in the discretion of the Committee and on payment of a **PENALTY OF TWO PER CENT.** on the par amount of the bonds and **ONE-EIGHTH PER CENT.** on the par amount of stocks deposited. stocks deposited.

Bonds and stocks must be deposited under the Reorganization Plan and Agreement with **THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,** No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1896.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
ROBERT FLEMING,
C. SLIGO DE POTHONIER,
H. F. R. HUBRECHT,
NEW-YORK EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
W. E. GLYN, Secretary,
15 Wall Street, N. Y.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE, MORAWETZ & STEELE, Counsel.

To the Holders of
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds,
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
Deferred Income Bonds,
Stock,
and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York therefor.

New-York, Philadelphia, and London, May 6th, 1896.

A decree of foreclosure and sale of the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company having been entered, all holders of securities of the above issues not heretofore deposited under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated December 14, 1895, are hereby notified that they may still deposit same with us, at either of our offices, as provided in said plan and agreement, up to May 21, 1896.

The first installment, viz.:
$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds;
$2.50 per share on Stock.
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such Income Bonds and Stock, must be paid at the time of deposit, with interest at 6 per cent. from January 10, 1896. After May 21 a penalty of $20.00 per $1,000 First, Second, or Third Preference Income Bond;
$1.00 per share of Stock;
50c. per $1,000 Deferred Income Bond,
will be exacted.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
5 0/0 BONDS OF 1925.
(LOAN OF 1885.)

In consequence of the appointment of Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and with a view to the protection of the interests of the holders of the above-mentioned Bonds, we invite holders of such Bonds to deposit the same, with all Coupons attached, at our office, on or before June 1, 1896, subject to an agreement dated April 10, 1896, between Speyer & Co. of New-York, Speyer Brothers of London, and the depositing Bondholders. Copies of such Agreement may be obtained on application at our office.

We will buy, on the terms of the Agreement, the Coupons and interest installments maturing August 1, 1896, on deposited Coupon or Registered Bonds, in case the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company should make default in paying the same when due.

Trust Receipts will be given for Bonds deposited, and such receipts will be exchangeable for engraved Bearer Certificates. Application will be made to the New-York and London Exchanges for the listing of these Certificates.

Speyer & Co. and Speyer Brothers will make no charge against depositing Bondholders for their services.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.
New-York, April 21st, 1896.

Hudson River Telephone Stock.
New-York & Pennsylvania Telephone Stock.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 23, 1896.

The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The poll will be open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 29th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 20th.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, March 30th, 1896.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 4th of April next, (preparatory to the annual election of Directors to be held on the 6th day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 8th day of May next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, March 30th, 1896.

The Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at twelve o'clock noon on Saturday, the 4th day of April, (for the purposes of the next annual meeting of the stockholders,) and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 8th day of May next.

D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company for the election of Trustees and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 55 Liberty St., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 21, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

DWIGHT A. JONES, Secretary.
Dated New-York, May 6, 1896.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, April 29, 1896.

The stockholders of this bank are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on THURSDAY, May 7.

The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and will close at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking house, 58 Liberty St., and 35 Nassau St., on MONDAY, May 11, 1896, at 12 o'clock.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, May 7th, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 P. M. Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway, 224 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Chicago, Ill., May 6th, 1896.

Notice.—A quarterly dividend of Two Dollars per share has this day been declared on the preferred and common stock of this company, payable on the first day of June next to stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the eleventh instant.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the company's agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEEL-FRAMED CONstruction and repair shop at United States Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., April 24, 1896.—Separate sealed proposals, in duplicate, for the following object, indorsed "Proposals for Construction and Repair Shop," at United States Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C., will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock P. M., on Friday, May 22, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter. Specifications and blank forms of proposal will be forwarded upon application to this Bureau or the Commandant of the Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C. Bidders are expected to fully inform themselves of the character of the work required, by visiting the station where plans may be examined, and, if necessary, obtained. A certified check of two thousand ($2,000) dollars must accompany the proposal as a guarantee that the bidder will execute the required contract after his bid has been accepted. Responsible security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and the right is reserved to reject any or all proposals not deemed advantageous to the Government, and to waive defects. E. O. MATTHEWS, Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE Naval Hospital, New-York, April 7, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the Naval Hospital, New-York, to be opened May 12, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, MAY 12, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Naval Hospital, New-York, the daily supply of meats, groceries, butter, eggs, cheese, ice, milk, bread, vegetables, and provender for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Naval Hospital, New-York, or to Navy Pay Office, New-York. The bids, all other things being equal, will be decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER, FORT HAMILton, N. Y., May 5th, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, May 25th, 1896, and then opened, for construction of a Quartermaster's stable and a wagon shed, including plumbing in same. Government reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids or any part thereof. Full information can be obtained on application to Lieut. ALBERT TODD, Qr. Mr.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT in relation to the widening and improvement of East 149th Street, from East River to Harlem River, providing for the raising of part of the expense by assessment and part out of the fund known as the "Fund for Street and Park Openings" in said city.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, May 8th, 1896, at 3 P. M.—Dated City Hall, New-York, April 30th, 1896.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT in relation to the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Parks in the City of New-York over certain streets in said city.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, May 9th, 1896, at 12:30 P. M.—Dated City Hall, New-York, May 5th, 1896.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT for the protection of the public parks of the City of New-York.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, May 9th, 1896, at 12:30 P. M.—Dated City Hall, New-York, May 5th, 1896.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT for the relief of Edward B. Kinney.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, May 9th, 1896, at 11:30 A. M.—Dated City Hall, New-York, May 1st, 1896.

WITHHOLDS PAY ON THE BILLS.

Controller Thinks Bids Might Have Been Asked for Fertilizers.

Bills for fertilizers sold to the Department of Correction, the Park Department, and the Department of Charities are held in the Controller's office pending an investigation. The reason for the Controller's temporary refusal to pay the bills is that the fertilizers were purchased on private orders, and there was no advertising for bids.

The bills and amounts are: Department of Correction—Carl Smith's Son, $810; J. Conklin, $753.60. Department of Charities—Carl Smith's Son, $810; H. A. Peck & Co., $780 and $736.08; total for this department, $2,326.08. Park Department—Carl Smith's Son, three bills, $498.48, $556.32, and $597.96.

The Consolidated Act requires that all the purchase of supplies for the city where the amount is more than $1,000 public bids must be invited. Each of the three departments named bought more than $1,000 worth of fertilizers, but bought them on private orders in lots of less than $1,000.

In addition to these bills, two others for the Department of Correction were paid before the extent of the purchase was known. The bills paid were: J. Conklin, $084.45, and Henry A. Peck & Co., $682.22, making the total cost of fertilizers purchased by the department in February and March $2,930.27.

The Controller thinks that perhaps the purchases should have been made all together, so that the city could secure the advantage to be gained from competitive bidding.

"Green Goods King" Sentenced.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 6.—"Mike" Ryan, the "green-goods king," convicted of carrying on a branch of his business in a hotel near Rutherford, was to-day sentenced to serve two years and six months in State prison and to pay a fine of $1,000. Ryan's counsel handed up a writ of error, and the case went to the Court of Errors and Appeals. The bond was fixed at $7,000. Ex-County Clerk Taylor was identified as bondsman. The trials of Francis and Wilson, charged with operating a poolroom, and of Constables McKenna and Anderson, charged with protecting the "green-goods" men, will be moved May 20.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 6th day of May, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$133,316,445.14
Gold bullion	31,514,284.78
Outstanding gold certificates, less gold certificates in the Treasury..	43,035,649.00
Standard silver dollars and silver bullion, less outstanding silver certificates in the Treasury	28,397,559.99
Standard silver dollars of 1890 and silver bullion of 1890, less outstanding Treasury notes	.25
United States notes, less outstanding currency certificates and currency certificates in the Treasury.	79,491,873.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$31,562,205.00
National bank notes	7,692,361.55
Fractional silver coin	15,517,922.21
Fractional currency	148.55
Minor coin	1,208,437.06
Deposits in National banks	26,586,089.64
Bonds and interest paid	2,190,110.63
Total	$88,752,274.64
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,185,933.37
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,957,877.50
Disbursing officers' balances	20,508,874.11
Post Office Department account	3,038,045.18
Miscellaneous items	1,661,209.50
Total	$39,351,939.66
Balance	44,400,334.98
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$269,084,649.09

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$629,903.90
Internal revenue	331,094.06
Miscellaneous	99,226.76
Total	$1,060,224.72

EXPENDITURES.

Civil and miscellaneous	$192,000.00
War	146,000.00
Navy	32,000.00
Indians	53,000.00
Pensions	900,000.00
Interest	715,000.00
Total	$2,038,000.00
Excess of expenditures over receipts	977,775.28

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$28,552.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

To date	$479,943,481.00
This fiscal year	182,885,892.00
This month	4,817,982.00
This day	2,947,145.00

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

VERY LIGHT SPECULATION, WITH PRICES GENERALLY UNSETTLED.

The West Closed Higher, and Crop News Bullish—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Dull and Steady—Oats Unchanged and Quiet—Provisions Dull and Firm—Cotton Active and Steady—Coffee Neglected.

The grain markets were lower early in the day, with fair foreign selling, but turned to strength near the close, as following the West and on bullish crop news, with a moderate speculation. Provisions were held firmly, but trading slack. Cotton was again fairly active and irregular, but closed steady. Coffee had but few transactions at generally unchanged prices.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator		Nominal
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	24¾@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	34¾@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.40 @	3.65
Cotton, middling uplands	8¾@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.00 @	10.00
Lard, Western steam	5.05 @	..
Beef, family	9.50 @	11.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15½@	16
Sugar, granulated	5⅝@	5⅝
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	13¾@	14
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7½@	8¾
Copper, lake	10¾@	..
Lead	3.05 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak at ⅛@¼c decline, on fair foreign selling, and local liquidation; rallied ⅛@¾c on bullish crop news, better Western markets, and light local covering; fell ⅛@¼c on realizing, closed firm at unchanged prices to ⅛c advance, with a fairly active trade. ....Spot was dull and firm at ⅛c advance, without sales....Quotations at close: No. 2 red, to arrive, at the over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 3⅝c over May, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 2c over May price, to arrive. Clearances hence, 14,759 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 31,834 bushels; receipts, 189,625 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 199,569 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were rather quiet and advanced ⅛@¼c early, only to react with the West, and closed steady at unchanged prices.... Spot was more active on export account, with prices firm and unchanged. Sales, 100,000 bushels, including to shippers, 64,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1½c over May, free on board, afloat; 40,000 bushels No. 2 white at 40c, free on board, afloat, and 40,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 39c, free on board, afloat. The trade bought 2,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 34¾c, elevator; 5,000 bushels do at 34¾c, delivered; 3,000 bushels steamer mixed at 34½c, elevator; 5,000 bushels steamer yellow at 36c, delivered, and 1,000 bushels steamer white at 36½c, elevator. Receipts, 226,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 409,854 bushels. ....Clearances hence, 244,352 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 635,080 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without feature, with the close steady and unchanged.... Spot were in good demand from shippers at firmer prices, including 30,000 bushels No. 2 white, clipped, at 27½c; 50,000 bushels do, and 15,000 bushels No. 2 mixed on private terms.... Sales, 142,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 25¾c; No. 3 white at 24½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 26c; No. 3 white, clipped, 25½c; No. 2 mixed, 24¾c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3, 23¾c; rejected white, 23c; rejected mixed, 22½c; No. 2 Chicago, 25¾c; track mixed, 24½@25¾c; track white, 26@28c for 42,000 bushels....Receipts, 105,100 bushels; exports, 40,266 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	180,000	68 11-16@69¼	69¼
June	15,000	68¾@69¼	69¼
July	1,035,000	68¾@69⅝	69½
August	80,000	68⅛@69	68⅝
September	270,000	68⅛@68¾	69¼
December	135,000	70⅝@70⅞	70¾
Total	1,715,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	60,000	34¾@35	34¾
July	120,000	35⅜@35⅞	35⅞
September	60,000	36¾@37	36⅞
Total	240,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	5,000	24¼@..	24¼
July	....	.. @..	24¼
No. 2 White—			
May	....	.. @..	25¼
Total	5,000		

FLOUR—Market rather easy and jobbing demand light. Sales, 14,900 bbls, including of City Mills, 2,200 bbls patents, 1,550 bbls clear, and 100 bbls fine, at quotations: 750 bbls Winter No. 1 at $2.75@$2.80, 4,500 bbls straights at $3.50@$3.70, 4,200 bbls Spring patents at $3.75@$4, and 1750 bbls bakers' extra at $2.75@$3....Arrivals, 10,688 bbls and 24,671 sacks; exports, 531 bbls and 25,644 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 60,818 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2@$2.90.

RYE—State nominal at 46c; Western, 44@44½c.

CORN PRODUCTS—More active and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 60@62½c; coarse meal, 71c; fine white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.10@$3.60; ground, $2.80; No. 1 pearled barley, $1.85@$1.40.

FEED—Dull and steady. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 57½@62½c; middings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There continued a dragging trade, without variation of moment to prices. Crude, in bbls, was at 21½c for the occasional small lots on offer. Prime yellow was at 25½@25¾c asked, and 200 bbls obtained at 25¼c, free on board. But there was no improvement to export demand, which was in a moderate way upon an easier basis than held. The mills were not more disposed to sell....LINSEED had a moderate demand; American at 40c, boiled at 43c. Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was quiet; quoted at 50c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, May 6.—Oil opened and highest, $1.22½; closed, $1.22½, offered; Standard's price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a fairly firm tone to the situation, with prices at the close essentially as on Tuesday, but the trading continuing slack. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 29,000 head.

LARD—The West was firm, with hardly material change, but trading quiet, with May closing at 4.80c; July at 4.87½@4.90c, closing at 4.87¼c bid; September at 5.02½@5.05c, closing at 5.02¼c bid. Here there was a slow trading; cash quoted at 5.05c; sale of 250 tcs, second-hand packages, at 5c. May option nominal, 5.05c. City steam was steady; sales of 150 tcs at 4.50c. Refined was quiet; Continent quoted at 5.40c; South American at 5.80c, with kegs for Brazil at 6.05c; compound at 4¼@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—Exporters were slow buyers, taking about 100 bbls mess; prices were unchanged. The West was a little stronger, about 2½@5c better, on early deliveries, with May closing at $7.97½ nominal; July at $8.02½@$8.07½, closing at $8.05; September at $8.20@$8.25, closing at $8.20....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.50 for old and $10 for new; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $11.25@$12.25.

BEEF—Exporters were slow buyers, and advanced ¼@¾c early, only to react with the West, and closed steady at unchanged prices.... Spot was more active on export account, with prices firm and unchanged. Sales, 100,000 barrels, including to shippers, 64,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1½c over May, free on board, afloat; 40,000 bushels No. 2 white at 40c, free on board, afloat, and 40,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 39c, free on board, afloat. The trade bought 2,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 34¾c, elevator; 5,000 bushels do at 34¾c, delivered; 3,000 bushels steamer mixed at 34½c, elevator; 5,000 bushels steamer yellow at 36c, delivered, and 1,000 bushels steamer white at 36½c, elevator. Receipts, 226,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 409,854 bushels. ....Clearances hence, 244,352 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 635,080 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without feature, with the close steady and unchanged.... Spot were in good demand from shippers at firmer prices, including 30,000 bushels No. 2 white, clipped, at 27½c; 50,000 bushels do, and 15,000 bushels No. 2 mixed on private terms.... Sales, 142,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 25¾c; No. 3 white at 24½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 26c; No. 3 white, clipped, 25½c; No. 2 mixed, 24¾c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3, 23¾c; rejected white, 23c; rejected mixed, 22½c; No. 2 Chicago, 25¾c; track mixed, 24½@25¾c; track white, 26@28c for 42,000 bushels....Receipts, 105,100 bushels; exports, 40,266 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	180,000	68 11-16@69¼	69¼
June	15,000	68¾@69¼	69¼
July	1,035,000	68¾@69⅝	69½
August	80,000	68⅛@69	68⅝
September	270,000	68⅛@68¾	69¼
December	135,000	70⅝@70⅞	70¾
Total	1,715,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	60,000	34¾@35	34¾
July	120,000	35⅜@35⅞	35⅞
September	60,000	36¾@37	36⅞
Total	240,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	5,000	24¼@..	24¼
July	....	.. @..	24¼
No. 2 White—			
May	....	.. @..	25¼
Total	5,000		

FLOUR—Market rather easy and jobbing demand light. Sales, 14,900 bbls, including of City Mills, 2,200 bbls patents, 1,550 bbls clear, and 100 bbls fine, at quotations: 750 bbls Winter No. 1 at $2.75@$2.80, 4,500 bbls straights at $3.50@$3.70, 4,200 bbls Spring patents at $3.75@$4, and 1750 bbls bakers' extra at $2.75@$3....Arrivals, 10,688 bbls and 24,671 sacks; exports, 531 bbls and 25,644 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 60,818 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2@$2.90.

RYE—State nominal at 46c; Western, 44@44½c.

CORN PRODUCTS—More active and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 60@62½c; coarse meal, 71c; fine white, 85@90c.

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CORN.

| Month. | Bush

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SUCCESS OF THE UNDERCLIFF TERRACE PROPERTY SALE.

One Hundred and Seventy Lots at Morris Heights Brought $212,819 at Auction—Every Piece Offered Was Sold Without Reserve at Good Prices—Other Property Disposed Of—Plans for a New Apartment Hotel—To-day's List.

The greatest auction sale of lots in recent years was that held yesterday by Mr. Peter F. Meyer in the Trinity Building Salesroom, at 111 Broadway. The property offered consisted of 175 lots, known as Undercliff Terrace, which formed part of the Morris estate until a few months ago, when it was bought by Mr. Ephraim B. Levy, who improved the tract by opening and grading the streets and by putting in sewers and water mains. The lots are well situated, being on the rising ground at Morris Heights, between the Washington Bridge and the Berkeley Oval, and extending from Sedgwick Avenue eastward to the westerly side of Montgomery Avenue.

The attendance was very large, several hundred persons being present, and the interest in the sale was kept up until the finish. During the four hours that the sale lasted, 170 lots were disposed of for a total of $212,819. The average per lot was nearly $1,252. The most valuable of the lots on Sedgwick and Undercliff Avenues were not sold. Of the Sedgwick Avenue lots, only two, in the middle of the block, each 25 by about 125 feet, were sold at $1,925 and $1,825, respectively. Two small lots, one at the junction of Sedgwick and Undercliff Avenues, and the other adjoining, were sold at $1,500 and $1,055, respectively. One lot on the east side of Undercliff Avenue, almost opposite the junction with Sedgwick Avenue, was sold for $1,720. It has an average depth of about 100 feet. Another lot on the same avenue, near the proposed One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 100, went at $1,295. Seven other lots on the east side of Undercliff Avenue, at the turn where Sedgwick Avenue joins it, went at from $1,200 to $1,575 each. The cheaper ones contain less area than the usual city lot.

On One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, the lots ranged in price from $1,240 to $1,495 each, and two small gores were secured at $980 each On Palisade Place, the lots brought from $2,100 and $2,090 for Popham Avenue corners to $1,115 for interior lots. Lots on Popham Avenue ranged in price from $960 to $1,700 each. The Montgomery Avenue lots sold at from $750 to $1,150 each.

The terms of sale provided, among other things, that no hotel or saloon should be established on the property, and that only dwellings at least two stories high, with mansard or peaked roofs, and costing not less than $2,500, should be built, except on Sedgwick Avenue, where stores may be erected. The usual covenants against nuisances and noxious trades also affect the property. As to certain lots, likewise, the sale was subject to the rights acquired for the Croton Aqueduct, which passes underneath. The buildings on Sedgwick Avenue, moreover, must be set back at least ten feet from the line of the street. On all of the property no stable is to be permitted unless it sets back at least sixty feet from the front of the lot.

The sale was regarded as an unqualified success, due, in great measure, to the skill and cleverness of the auctioneer. He never allowed the interest to flag, kept the bidders on the alert, and knocked down the lots promptly without waiting to get the last dollar possible on any particular piece. Some lots went for less than it was supposed they ought to fetch, and others brought more. The general average was exceedingly good. The purchasers, however, obtained bargains in many instances. Among their number were several real estate brokers familiar with the value of property in the neighborhood.

At the outset, the auctioneer announced that he would sell every lot put up no matter what it would bring, and he kept his word. Every lot offered was sold. The bidders themselves fixed the prices and established the auction values.

At the same place Mr. William M. Ryan sold to-day, at $26,600, the four-story brick building, with stores, 177 First Avenue, southwest corner of Eleventh Street, 23.7 by 64.2; to Elias Jacobs, at $15,300, the adjoining similar building, 175 First Avenue, 23.7 by 64.2; to Mandelbaum & Lewine, at $36,600, the adjoining five-story brick tenement, with stores, 342 East Eleventh Street, 35.10 by 69.11; to J. McClenahan, at $27,000, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 306 West Forty-first Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9; to Henry Seitz, at $6,050, a four-story brick tenement, with store, 460 West Forty-first Street, south side, 100 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, and to Henry McNamara, at $16,400, the five-story brick and brownstone double tenement, 531 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 349.9 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25.3 by 100.5.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, by executor's order, to Nicholas Gerdes, at $23,700, the three-story brick building, with store and outbuildings, at 592 Grand Street, northeast corner of Anguin Street, 25.9 by 75.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, by partition, to Robert B. Saul, at $42,500, the two-story and attic frame hotel building, stable, and plot on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, at its junction with the King's Bridge Road, being the One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 60.04½ by 82.9 by 150; to L. S. Samuel, at $17,000, the plot, 50 by 100, on Amsterdam Avenue, adjoining to the south, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and to Thomas F. Russell, at $2,100 each, the two 100-foot lots, each 25 by 100.6, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 250 feet west of Morris Avenue.

Mr. Samuel Cohen has sold to William A. Hoe, at $25,000, the plot 44.6 by 102.2 on the south side of Seventy-fifth Street, 80 feet west of Lexington Avenue, which he bought at the Pickhardt sale in March for $20,125.

Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for Mrs. Antoinette L. Edwards the four-story brownstone dwelling 24 East Thirty-fifth Street, 20.8 by 98.9.

Mr. Charles Riley has sold the two five-story brick flats 450 and 452 Lenox Avenue, each 25 by 75 by 84.

Dr. George P. Schirmer has bought an interest in the Townsend Sanitarium Company's property, formerly the Hotel Netherwood, Netherwood, N. J., which will be opened for the treatment of consumptives on May 20. Mr. Matt J. Ward was the broker in the transaction.

Francis J. Schnugg of 78 East Ninety-sixth Street will erect a seven-story brick and limestone apartment hotel, to cost $400,000, at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Seventh Avenue. It will be built on a plot 100.11 by 150, having a courtyard of 20 feet in the rear. Pollard & Steinam of 1 Madison Square are the architects, and plans for the building were filed by them yesterday.

The sales at auction for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth, auction sales, as follows: No. 631 Lexington Avenue, east side, 40.5 feet south of Fifty-fourth Street, 20 by 50 by 80, three-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling; also 1,018 Lexington Avenue, west side, 34.2 feet south of Seventy-third Street, 17 by 80, three-story and basement brownstone and brick dwelling; also four lots, each 18 by 150, two on the east side and two on the west side of Mapes Avenue, about 535 feet north of Samuel Street; also triangular plot at junction of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Crescent Avenue, 107.10 by 71 by 88.4; also lot adjoining on south side of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 25 by 88.4 by 20.6 on Crescent Avenue by 15.8 by 100; also two lots adjoining on One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, each 25 by 100; also plot at junction of Fulton and Crescent Avenues, 20.4 by 100 by 55 by 105.8; also two lots adjoining, extending from Fulton to Crescent Avenue, respectively, 25 by 55 by 26.5 by 63.8, and 25 by 63.8 by 26.5 by 72.4.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, E. L. Parris, referee, 683 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 325 feet east of Willis Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story and basement brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,275; no prior mortgage, $10,000.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 7 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 137 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100.8½, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $29,630.

By Hall J. How & Co., foreclosure sale, John Burt, Jr., referee, northwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $8,495.

By R. M. Montgomery, foreclosure sale, W. G. Bates, referee, 2,192 Seventh Avenue, west side, 74.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $24,235.

At the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange: By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Robert L. Wensley, referee, 57 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, 24.6 by 64.3 by 24.7½ by 61.9, four-story and basement brownstone building, with store; also 382 and 384 Grand Street, Brooklyn, between Rodney Street and Marcy Avenue, 25.3 by 77, four-story and basement brick flat, with two stores.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Webster Avenue, west side, 555 feet south of King's Bridge Road, for a one-story framework shop, by William H. Jackson of 678 King's Bridge Road, owner; cost, $1,000.

Washington Avenue, west side, 1,131 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, for a three-story frame tenement, by Charline Clifton of 2,392 Tiebout Avenue, owner; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 413 to 417 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, for a four-story brick stable, by Herman Kahry of 1,592 Lexington Avenue, owner; cost, $18,000.

Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 84.4 feet east of Riverside Drive, for a four-story and basement brick dwelling, by E. K. Beddall of Belle Haven, owner; cost, $25,000.

Fordham Avenue, City Island, for a one-story, basement, and attic brick public school, by the City of New-York, owner; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 160 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, by Mrs. Kate Smith of 198 Alexander Avenue, owner; cost, $56,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 210 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, by Catherine T. McCaffrey of 403 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, owner; cost, $45,000.

One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Seventh Avenue, southwest corner, for a seven-story brick apartment house, by Francis J. Schnugg of 78 East Ninety-sixth Street, owner; cost, $400,000.

Crotona Park, north side, 75 feet west of Franklin Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Mary E. Halley of 1,014 East Seventy-fifth Street, owner; cost, $3,500.

No. 4 Sixth Avenue, by David Silverstein of 442 Lenox Avenue, owner, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $250.

No. 36 West Eighty-eighth Street, by Robert Reutter of 36 West Eighty-eighth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 105 West Thirty-eighth Street, by C. T. Gilbert of 33 West Nineteenth Street, alterations to a four-story brick bachelor apartment, &c.; cost not given.

No. 1 Platt Street, by Matilda W. Bruce of 810 Fifth Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick store and lofts; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, May 6.

65TH ST, 103 East; Hamilton Odell, referee, to Oscar Kaufmann $18,000
65TH ST, 109 East; same to same..... 15,500
58TH ST, 100 East; same to same 19,000
52D ST, 24 West; Sarah M. Tiffany, individually and as executrix, and Julia C. Stanton to Caroline L. Landon..... 75,000
EASTERN BOULEVARD, w s, 70.4 ft s of 71st St, 25x100; Frederick Zimmerman to Joseph Goldstein 74,750
113TH ST, s s, 345 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100.11, Lots 50 to 53, Block 597, ward map of 12th Ward; Sophia Eckerson and husband to John C. R. Eckerson..... 22,000
SAME PROPERTY; William F. Cronin and wife to Eugene C. Potter 1
SAME PROPERTY; John C. R. Eckerson and wife to William F. Cronin 1
WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 178th St, 25x100; Peter J. Meehan and wife to C. Walter Cushier 1
SAME PROPERTY; C. Walter Cushier to Jacob Hess 1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 745.11 ft s from north boundary line of lands of Lucius Chittenden, 25x125x28.10x124; Charles E. Runk and wife to Annie E. Hart 2,500
ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of Boulevard, 200, to 134th St, x100; Ferdinand Forsch and another to Herman Schmuck and another 100
5TH AV, n s, east ½ of Lot 646, map of Wakefield; Ann J. Gordon to William J. Colby and wife 5,000
LOTS 428, 429, and 388, map of Arden property; Frank E. Linn to Martin Sugerman, exchange and..... 1
SHIELL ST, e s, Lot 777 and east 8.4 of Lot 776, map of Laconia Park; Levi H. Mace and another to Arthur A. Swany.. 2,800
TRACT of upland, marsh, and salt meadow at Throgg's Neck, adjoining lands of John Hunter and Christ's Creek, and contains about 105 acres; Archibald A. Skillman and others to Martin J. Early, 1-3 part 1
CENTRE ST, 251; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to August Trenkmann 35,500
BROOME ST, 407; same to August Trenkmann 39,000
ORCHARD ST, 143; Mark Blumenthal and wife to Sarah T. Deutsch 1
BROOME ST, n s, 41.2 ft w of South 5th Av (now West Broadway,) 21.9x80; Nellie Meyer to John R. Simmons..... 30,000
DELANCEY ST, n s, 86 ft w of Chrystie St, 22x94; Jacob Kulla and wife to Isaac Sprung 1
OLIVER ST, 71; Sarah Jacobs to Flora Marks 1
HENRY ST, 312; Mary Crosby to Jacob Fischel 1
SOUTH ST, 51 and 52; Emma E. Thacher to William M. Van Anden 1
SUFFOLK ST, 68; Barnett Levy and wife to Bernard Schienkman..... 19,000
22D ST, 59 West; William Johnston and wife to James McCreery 1
95TH ST, n s, 80.5 ft e of Columbus Av, 19.7x100.8x irregular; Cephas Brainerd, Jr., referee, to Josepha M. Young, as executrix 15,000
94TH ST, 46 West; Increase M. Grenell and wife to Harry S. Cowdery..... 100
65TH ST, 111 East; Hamilton O'Dell, referee, to Oscar Kaufmann..... 16,000
65TH ST, 107 East; same to same..... 15,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BAUMANN, Frederick, and wife, to John Maisenholder; w s of 11th Av, 50.2 ft s of 49th St, 14 ft n w s..... $4,000
BLUMENTHAL, Mark, and wife, and Sarah F. Deutsch to Samuel Blumenthal; No. 143 Orchard St, 3 years..... 15,000
BLACK, Alex. G., and wife to Corn Exchange Bank; n e corner of Mott Av and 138th St, 3 years..... 30,000
BUZBY, Winslow E., to Serena Wronkow; No. 138 East 15th St, 3 years..... 10,500
SAME to Herman Wronkow; same property, 3 years..... 3,350
CUSHIER, Walter, to Albert Bullus and another, executors of Robert Bullus; s w corner 178th St and Wadsworth Av, 3 years 2,250
COWDERY, Harry S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; No. 46 West 94th St, 3 years 10,000
CRONIN, William F., to John C. R. Eckerson; s s of 113th St, 345 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years, 2 mortgages..... 14,000
COLBY, William J., and wife, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 5th St e ½ of Lot 646, map of Wakefield. 2,000
CROWELL, Cora S., to New-York Building Loan Banking Company; s s of Bukheut St, 300 ft w of Anthony Av, instalments 9,920
DICK, Leon St. C., to William J. Gruney; e s of Brook Av, 17 ft s of 165th St, 3 months 500
EARLL, Eliza B., to Horatio S. Stewart; e s of Webster Av, 175 ft s of Anna Place, 1 year..... 1,000
FOSTER, Zeon L., to Joseph E. Butterworth; e s of Washington Av, 402.4 ft n of Tallmadge St, 2 years..... 1,000
FISCHEL, Jacob, to Max Crosby; 312 Henry St, 1 year 16,000
FRIEDEL, John, and wife to William Stone, trustee; s s of 119th St, 115 ft e of Park Av; also s s of 129th St, 75 ft w of 8th Av, demand 10,900
SAME to Emeline Johnston; s s of 129th St, 140 ft e of Park Av, notes 1,000
SAME to John W. Haaren; s s of 119th St, 115 ft e of Park Av, 6 months 600
GOODWIN, Matilda E., to Ebenezer Palmer; u s of 45th St, 128 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year 20,000
HOUSTON, Charlotte A., and others to the Manhattan Savings Institution; n s of 19th St, 195 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year.. 5,000
KARSH, John D., Jr., to Jacob Korn; s s of 38th St, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year.. 14,000
SAME to same; same property, 1 year.... 11,000
KEHOE, Joseph A., to Daniel and Franklin B. Lord, trustees of Laura A. Delano; n s of 93d St, 306.3 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 14,000
KAUFMANN, Oscar, to Albert G. Morgenstern; 100 East 58th St, 3 years 14,000
SAME to Sumner K. Gerard; 103 East 65th St, 3 years 13,000
SAME to trustees of E. D. Morgan, deceased; 107 to 111 East 65th St, (three mortgages,) 3 years 34,000
SAME to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 100 East 58th St, 103 East 65th St, and 107 to 111 East 65th St, 1 month..... 5,500
LANDON, Caroline L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 24 West 52d St, 3 years 30,000
McENTEE, James D., and wife to William H. Baker; n s of 87th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 month..... 2,000
McLOCHLIN, Mary A. G., to the New-York Security and Trust Company; w s of 7th Av, 130 ft n of 24th St., &c., secures annuity, bond..... 60,000
ODELL, Mary J., to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; n e corner of Columbus Av and 59th St, 5 months.. 25,000
PAILLARD, E., and wife to Augustus C. Fransioli; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 101.3 ft s of 141st St, demand. 1,100
REISENBERG, Francis S., and wife to William S. Seaman; n s of 237th St, 250 ft w of Mosholu Av, 1 month..... 200
SCHEINKMAN, Bernard, to Barnett Levy; 68 Suffolk St, installments..... 3,500
SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag and wives to Ferdinand Forsch; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and Boulevard, 9 months..... 85,000
SAME to same; same property, 9 months. 19,750
SNYDER, Thomas K., and wife to Elmer T. Butler; s s of Opdyke Av, 575 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 1,400
SILVERBERG, Minna and Solomon, to Angel J. Simpson; e s of 2d Av, 25.3 ft s of 71st St, 1 year..... 1,000
SWANY, Arthur J., to Levi H. Mace; e s of Shiel St, Lot 777 and part of 776, map of Laconia Park..... 2,000
SCHAEFER, E., to Frederick R. Meirs; e s of Stebbins Av, 147.6 ft n of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 1,800
SAME to same; e s of Stebbins Av, 128.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 1,800
TRENKMANN, August, to Gilbert M. Speir, referee; 407 Broome St, 2 years.. 27,300
SAME to same; 251 Centre St, 2 years.. 24,850
VANDERHOEF, Fannie L., and husband to the Greenwich Savings Bank; n s of 51st St, 520 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years..... 35,000
WAHLIG, Babette, to Sarah H. Powell; s s of 51st St, 30.6 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 5,000
YOUNG, Margaret, to Maria Gardner; n s of 84th St, 347 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 2,000
SAME to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 139 West 84th St, 5 years..... 15,000
SAME to same; 141 West 84th St, 3 years 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Lucy A. Buhler..... $7,000
SAME to trustee of Emily L. Paret..... 33,000
SAME to trustee of James W. Simonton.. 5,000
SAME to trustee of Emily L. Paret and issue 18,000
WELLS, A. Judson, to William A. Powell 1
WEINER, Carolina, to Richard W. Montgomery 3,500
WOOD, Susy E., to Richard Goodman..... 700
BLAGDEN, Laura S., to administrators of Aurelia Silliman..... 8,000
SAME to Caroline S. Taylor..... 2,400
CAREY, Samuel, executor of Elizabeth Silliman, to Laura S. Blagden..... 1
CAREY, Samuel, to Caroline S. Taylor.... 5,600
COHEN, Max, to Samuel Green..... 1
COHEN, Leon, to Frances P. Field..... 10,000
DONNELLY, Peter, to Paulina Wulff..... 2,100
DEMUTH, Harriet, to George Mangold and wife 13,000
GREEN, Samuel, to William A. Powell.. 1
GILLILAND, Frederick, and another, executors of Juliet Douglas, to William Rankin 23,591
KOPP, Christiane, executrix of John Kopp, to Christiane Kopp, four assignments 4
LOEWENTHAL, Charlotte, executrix of Rosina Blum, to Huldah Kroch..... 5,000
LEVINE, Lillie, to Solomon Levine..... 1
MERES, Frederick R., to John Simmons Company 1
MORDECAI, Benjamin, to Frederic J. Middlebrook 3,562
MOORE, Lewis, to Richard W. Montross.. 2,000
NEWMAN, Jacob M., to William Hall's Sons 1
SILLILMAN, Harriet, and another, administrators of Aurelia Silliman, to Elizabeth Silliman..... 2,717
SILLIMAN, Elizabeth, to Harriet Silliman 2,717
TAYLOR, Caroline S., executrix of Harriet Silliman, to Samuel Carey..... 5,600

Recorded Leases.

ARNOLD, Elizabeth, to John D. Clarke; 276 Water St, 2 years $900
CANONICO, John, and another to Gennaro Pagana and another, 44 Spring St, store, &c., 3 years 1
DANZIGER, Max, and another to William Rascovean; East 60th St and 1,102 1st Av, stores, &c., 5 years..... 600
DELANO, Franklin H., and others, trustees for John J. Astor, to John Kopp; e s of 1st Av, 24.1 ft n of 3d St, 21x94.11, 13 years 750
JENSSEN, Charles F., to William Atchinson; 10 Carmine St, store, &c., 2 years ..... $720 to 840
GILBERT, Clara M., and another, to Haida Lamp and China Company; 53 Warren St, 3 years ..... $3,745 to 4,200
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar, to New-York and Wakefield Co-operative Building and Loan Association, second floor and east half of 113 East 125th St, 5 years..... 1,000
IRELAND, John B., to Peter Blanchelty; 563 West Broadway and 60 West 3d St, 3 years 1,300
KIESOW, Herman, to George Weinschenk and another; store floor, &c., 997 Forest Av, 5 years ..... $265 to 300
KOCH, Moses, and others, executors, &c., to Franz Schilowitz; 117 1st Av, store, &c., 5 years 1,536
KOTTEK, Jacob, to David Brull; s e corner of Pike and Monroe Sts, store, 3 years 900
PARKER, Henry N., to Joseph Marrano; 920 3d Av, store, &c., 5 years....$1,600 to 1,700
NEHER, John, to Henry Krehler; 266 West 22d St, store, &c., 5 years..... 600
MERRILL, Edward M., to Emanuel Macy-Michael, and another; first floor of 510 and 512 West 25th St, 5 years 1,000
OHRY, Louise, individually and as administratrix, to Adolph Muench; 66 1st Av, corner store, 3 years 1,200
ORTH, Christiana, Henry Lampe; 656 9th Av, store, &c., 5 years..... 480
SILVERMAN, Michael, to Mary Sosnowsky; s e corner of Henry and Clinton Sts, store, 5 years and 7 months..... 900
UNION REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH to Charles R. Lamb; 27 6th Av, second floor, 4 years 600

Lis Pendens.

99TH ST, n s, 209 ft w of Boulevard, 18.7x—x 13.5x100.11; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Frank L. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
BRONX TERRACE, w s, 90 ft s of 14th Av, 30x198x30x199; Levi H. Mace against Andricy Clesicloki and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
MANHATTAN AV, w s, 19.11 ft s of 117th St, 18x50; Cecile Rusch, executrix, &c., against Edward Cunningham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
HENRY ST, n s, Lot 1,000, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers; Kate W. Handren against Fannie Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage on leasehold.)
CROTONA AV, w s, 75 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; Assad G. Khouri and wife to William E. Brooker and another..... 1,700
OLIVER ST, 71; Sarah Jacobs to Flora Marks..... 28,000
HENRY ST, 312; Mary Crosby to Jacob Fischel..... 1
SOUTH ST, 51 and 52; Emma E. Thacher to William M. Van Anden..... 1
SUFFOLK ST, 68; Barnett Levy and wife to Bernard Schienkman..... 19,000
22D ST, 59 West; William Johnston and wife to James McCreery..... 1
95TH ST, n s, 80.5 ft e of Columbus Av, 19.7x100.8x irregular; Cephas Brainerd, Jr., referee, to Josepha M. Young, as executrix 15,000
94TH ST, 46 West; Increase M. Grenell and wife to Harry S. Cowdery..... 100
65TH ST, 111 East; Hamilton O'Dell, referee, to Oscar Kaufmann..... 16,000
65TH ST, 107 East; same to same..... 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

97TH ST, 10 to 14 East; A. M. Todd & Co. against Rosa Levy and Margaretta Diehl, owners; Max Levy and Margaretta Diehl, contractors..... $1,194
25TH ST, 222 EAST; Ferdinand Wachenfenning against John H. McGurk, owner and contractor; ten orders..... 155
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50 ft n of 106th St, 50x100; Jerry Altieri against G. L. Lawrence, owner; Frank Indelli and others, contractors..... 42
8TH ST, s s, and n s of 9th St, 300 ft w of Avenue C, 50x216, Unionport; E. M. Pritchard & Son against Alexander C. McCone, owner and contractor..... 120
CANAL ST, 334, and 337 Lispenard St; Aaron H. Rosenberg against John J. Clark, lessee and contractor..... 375
PARK AV, 930; National Mosaic Tile Company against Lewis Z. Bach, owner and contractor..... 361
125TH ST, 117 and 119 East; Ferdinand A. Seighardt against Joseph Aschauer, owner; Ilpern Suhr, contractor..... 261
ARTHUR AV, w s, 200 ft s of 187th St, 25x124; James A. and E. T. Woolfe against Francesca Sapone, owner; Joseph De Cristofono, contractor..... 404

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Large of Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
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Offices { 146 Broadway, N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N.E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N.Y.
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Excellent light rooms with access to working library.
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We have a large fund to loan on New-York City property at 4, 4 1-2, AND 5 PER CENT.
LOW CHARGES.
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9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
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NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.
FOR SALE
AT SEABRIGHT, NEW-JERSEY,
THE RESIDENCE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
MAYOR WILLIAM L. STRONG,
beautifully furnished; containing about 12 acres, running from Ocean to the Shrewsbury River; will be sold at a bargain. Apply
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
149 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.
SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

ISAAC B. NOXON IN THIS CITY.

Left Sing Sing for a Vacation—Went to Haiti and Venezuela.

Isaac B. Noxon, who for thirty years has been prominent in Sing Sing, and who left there early in March—after turning over his books to his successor as cashier of the First National Bank, but still continuing his connection with the Sing Sing Savings Bank, of which he is Secretary—is in this city, at the Morton House. His relatives and friends thought some harm had befallen him, as nothing was heard of him for some days, and then a letter from him was received, written in Venezuela. Mr. Noxon returned to this city a week ago, and yesterday, in speaking of his trip from Sing Sing to South America and return, said:

"I hardly knew why I left. I certainly did not intend to be gone longer than a week or ten days, and I was really surprised to find myself on board the Prinz Wilhelm II., bound for Haiti and Venezuela.

"Capt. Lehman was very kind. By the way, the Prinz Wilhelm was the first steamer I was ever on. When we reached Port au Prince they had just buried Hippolyte, the President of Haiti, and the city was being patrolled by most of the armed negroes, who kept firing at any one who showed himself on the streets. It was two days before the Captain could land, and then it was found that a great many people had been shot.

"Those in authority offered the Captain $5,000 to take a delegation of deputies to Cape de Verde to confer with other deputies there for the purpose of electing another President, and he consented. The delegation consisted of negroes, mulattos, and whites, and there were two or three candidates for President among them.

"They finally elected a man named Sam as President of Haiti. He can neither read nor write, but uses a stamp to sign his name.

"It was a long time before we were allowed to land our cargo. At Jacmel a revolution was started by the Custom House officer, but the new President compromised with him and we got our cargo landed and sailed for Venezuela.

"I don't like Venezuela. Most of the time it is 125° in the shade, and everybody—men, women, and children—smoker cigarettes and drinks strong, bitter coffee, and you can't get a cold drink."

Several of the prominent men of Sing Sing called upon him yesterday, among them County Judge Smith Lent, Corporation Counsel John Gibney, Vice-President National Bank Henry C. Nelson, and President of the Savings Bank Stephen M. Sherwood. They think he is looking well, but is depressed in spirits. He feels his position keenly, and, while he would like to return to Sing Sing, he does not know how he would be received, although he is assured he would be warmly welcomed back. The fiduciary positions that he formerly held have all been filled with new men.

It is reported that his friends have raised a fund of $30,000 to help him tide over his individual indebtedness, and he has some stocks which are now available, which in time will amply reimburse his friends.

He may go to his home some day this week. His friends are urging him to return. All agree that he made only one big mistake, and that was in going away at all. He could have obtained accommodation in his financial difficulties if he had only stated his case, and put himself in the hands of friends. They would have helped him out.

RIFLE TESTING AT LONG RANGES.

Selecting an Arm for the Use of the National Guard.

The State Board of Examiners for testing new rifles for the National Guard continued its work at Creedmoor yesterday. The tests were at long-range shooting, 500, 800, and 1,000 yards. E. W. Bliss, a member of the board, was absent. The scores at the three ranges were remarkably good, especially as most of the men who shot were amateurs, and had never before shot at targets further away than 300 yards.

A. W. Savage handled his own gun. Thomas J. Dolard shot for the Briggs-Kneeland rifle, John Corey shot for the Winchester people, W. A. Bayley used the Burton gun, and A. B. Van Hinson shot with the Blake rifle, which was an addition to those that have been trying for adoption.

The scores on the 500-yard range were:

Savage	52	Burton	51
Briggs-Kneeland	53	Blake	51
Winchester	61		

At 800 yards the scores were:

Savage	21	Burton	62
Briggs-Kneeland	51	J. H. Blake	52
Winchester	66		

The scores dropped on the 1,000-yard range and were:

Savage	30	Winchester	21
Briggs-Kneeland	15	Blake	14
Burton	17		

The best possible score in each instance was 75.

Large Profit on Federal Prisoners.

There are several hundred Federal prisoners in the Kings County Penitentiary at the present time, and the profit to the county from these is about $30,000 a year. The Kings County Commissioners of Charities met yesterday and notified the United States authorities that, in accordance with the "Wilcox" law, it would be impossible for the county to take any more Federal prisoners from outside the State of New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
Peremptory Sale.
THURSDAY, May 14, 1896,
At 12 o'Clock noon in the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y.
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND 3⅓ ACRES,
Llewellyn Park, N. J.,
On Valley Road, opp. Kling St., close to Llewellyn depot. Electric cars from Newark pass the property; nearly 200 feet road frontage. Large dwelling, all improvements; stable; fruit and shade trees; high ground, &c. Eminently desirable for cutting into building plots. Immediate possession. Liberal terms. Caretaker on premises to show same.
Maps, &c., from C. N. Moody & Co., 180 Montague St., Brooklyn; Edward P. Hamilton, Esq., 96 Broadway, N. Y., or Orange, N. J., or auctioneer, 189 Broadway, N. Y., and 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

A.—William Kennelly, Auct'r,
will sell AT AUCTION, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1896,
BY ORDER SUPREME COURT,
Under direction of JOHN C. O'CONOR, Esq., Referee,
THE HAINES PIANO FACTORY
situate on Southern Boulevard, forming "L" and extending through to Alexander Av., covering about 10 city lots; also,
SIX CHOICE LOTS
on Southern Boulevard, including southwest corner of Alexander Av., each 25x100 feet.
HOYT & SCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 66 Broadway.
All particulars from Attorneys or Auctioneer, 111 Broadway. Telephone, 3,949 Cortlandt.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

THIRD AVENUE, NUMBER 533. NEW-YORK.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—Edith H. Ward, plaintiff, against Ida E. Garetts and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of April, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of May, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which is known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of land in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of John G. Coster, deceased, surveyed May 14th, 1845, by Joseph F. Bridges, City Surveyor," filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York as lot number 24 (twenty-four), and which is bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Third Avenue said point distant ninety-eight feet and nine inches southwesterly from the southerly corner of the Third Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, and running thence southeasterly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street and along lot number forty-two upon the said map one hundred feet to the northwesterly line of lot number twenty-five upon the said map; thence running southwesterly along said last-mentioned line and parallel with the Third Avenue twenty-four feet eight inches to the northeasterly line of lot number twenty-three upon the said map; thence running northwesterly along said last-mentioned line and parallel with Thirty-sixth Street one hundred feet to the Third Avenue, and thence running northeasterly along the Third Avenue twenty-four feet eight inches to the place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to Horatio N. Holden by George Washington Coster and Henry Arnold Coster, executors of the last will and testament of John G. Coster, deceased, by deed dated the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 503 of Conveyances, page 127, on the first day of March, 1848.—Dated New-York City, May 1st, 1896. EDWARD H. SCHELL, Referee.
KIRK & SCHWARZ, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 130 Fulton Street, New-York City.
my4-2aw3wM&Th&my25

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against BENJAMIN A. TROWBRIDGE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the